

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.	
COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff.....	Geo. F. Orson
Clerk.....	James W. Hartwick
Register.....	John L. Leese
Treasurer.....	R. D. Conline
Prosecuting Attorney.....	J. Patterson
Judge of Probate.....	C. C. Combs
Surveyor.....	Wm. Blumhagen
SUPERVISORS.	
North Branch.....	Thos. Walker
South Branch.....	F. F. Richardson
Deer Creek.....	John Felling
Maple Forest.....	Wm. E. Brown
Grayling.....	Adolph Taylor
Shawnee.....	James Smith
Blaine.....	F. F. Horn
Center Plain.....	George Medall

TO FIGHT THE TRUSTS

CONFERENCE RESULTS IN FORMING NATIONAL BODY.

Call for a Convention Will Be Issued Shortly, Pending Organization All Over the Country—Closing of the Big Meeting in Chicago.

As the result of the trust conference in Chicago a new anti-trust organization, national in scope, has been formed. The object of the organization is the crystallization of the anti-trust spirit throughout the country, which the promoters assert has been greatly strengthened by the deliberations of the conference. The meeting was attended by many of the delegates to the conference who believe the time is ripe for the formation of a body whose strength shall eventually overthrow oppressive capitalistic combinations. With that object in view a huge anti-trust conference is to be called in the near future, the date and place of meeting to be arranged by an executive committee which has the matter in charge.

Fifteen addresses were listened to by the delegates to the conference on the second day of its session. Many additional delegates were present at the conference, and the sessions were held in the afternoon the conference listened to several accounts of the industrial situation from the farmers' point of view, and also to an anarchist's solution of the trusts problem. The evening meeting was the liveliest and most exciting yet held. Enemies and advocates of trusts followed each other in quick succession, making all of them strong assertions of their confidence in their positions. The day had many humorous moments, both during the debates and while the papers were being read, and the attendance on the part of the Chicago public was larger at each successive session.

Bourke Cockran was the speaker at the third day's session, whose address was most eagerly listened to. What he would say for himself and what for the New York delegation, of which he is perhaps the most prominent member, had been speculated upon since the opening of the conference. The evening program was changed by the omission of Mr. Bryan's address, and a great audience which had gathered in part to hear that leader was disappointed by being informed that the Democratic leader was to talk Saturday morning. The session of the conference Friday morning was devoted to the main business of the gathering. William J. Bryan spoke at the trust conference for nearly two hours in the morning session Saturday, and the galleries, packed an hour before he spoke and attentive and enthusiastic while he talked, emptied themselves when the Nebraska man took his seat again among the delegates. The audience was with Mr. Bryan before he rose. The galleries were wild over his periods and shouted and stamped and applauded all his striking sentiments. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Bryan grasped an outstretched hand here and there and made his way to a seat, only to arise twice to the knowledge of the audience. As Bryan had been the striking feature of the morning session, there was another and similar scene in the afternoon and final session, when he and Bourke Cockran were plunged into a debate on the platform, where the evening before Mr. Bryan had explained that it was agreed to the conference with the character of the conference for them to debate. Nevertheless that was what happened after the general discussion of the final afternoon had gotten into full swing. There was no interruption for Mr. Bryan save that which came from applause and brief and direct interruptions. But with Mr. Cockran it was different from beginning to end. Thomas J. Morgan and others wanted to start a mixed debate and partially succeeded. Finally the New York man was led into a continuous closing argument with a peroration that took the auditors fairly off their feet.

USED DEATH AS A REMEDY.

Physician Declares He Has Killed Suffering Patients.

Dr. Nehemiah Nickerson of Meridian, Conn., has created a sensation by declaring that he had put an end to the suffering of patients who died beyond hope of recovery by administering chloroform thereby causing a peaceful and more speedy death.

"There is no reason," Dr. Nickerson said, "why the sufferer should not be given chloroform if he requests such action and be assisted to pass out. I have administered chloroform under such conditions, and have always thought that I was doing a humane act. Why a person should be obliged to suffer by the aid of medical skill is more than I can see. According to my mind a person has a perfect right to say what shall be done with his life. He may live or die. Suicide is justifiable in many cases, provided the suicide has no obligations. I do not believe a doctor should hasten a patient's death without full consent of all near relatives and the patient himself."

This declaration was brought out by the address of Judge Simon E. Baldwin of New Haven before the American Social Science Association, which he is president, at Saratoga, N. Y., on Sept. 4, in which he said that in the case of a patient suffering from a fatal malady he believed the prolongation of the sufferer's life was a misapplication of the healing art, especially when the patient would prefer a speedy death through an anesthetic.

France Reaped Telegraph Fees. The profits of the Government telegraph during the Dreyfus trial are reported the heaviest in the history of France. Tables just compiled show total receipts of \$90,000, which represents payment for nearly 9,000,000 words of telegraph matter. The heaviest day's business is reported on Saturday, when telegrams to the number of over 3,000 were filed and sent.

Paul Horneight, New York jeweler, was shot dead while attempting to elude Kate Fingert. She says her husband ordered her to shoot.

HARVEST IN THE WHEAT BELT.

Easy and Interesting Days in the Great Northwest.

The hum of the threshing machine will be heard for the next ninety days from the east line of Minnesota to the farther boundaries of the Dakotas. The land is dotted with grain stacks, usually in groups of four, though occasionally a farmer makes a herd of a flock the prominent feature of his husbandry, will have his entire crop stacked in a semi-circle round the north and west sides of his corral. At intervals slender columns of smoke tell of a "steamer" at work from dawn till dark. A stranger in the country seeing the steamer moving from one job to another might easily mistake the outfit for an innovation in railroad building. First comes the traction engine, not unlike a locomotive engine, although smaller and painted in brighter colors. Immediately behind the engine is the tender wagon fitted with a rack for hauling straw. Nearly every engine in the North-west is a straw burner. Then comes the separator, a monster machine with 36 to 48-inch cylinder, and often a 60-inch separator. Behind the separator comes the tank, resembling very closely a Standard Oil distributing wagon, which hauls water for the engine from the nearest water pump. The straw is carried by the outfall, and the clothes and bedding of the men. If the threshers board with the owner of the grain this constitutes the team, but if, as is generally the case, the owner of the machine boards his crew, the "grub shanty," an ordinary house wagon pulled up the rear, makes a train from 100 to 150 feet long.

The modern separator comes pretty near being the "whole thing." Instead of the threshing crew of our boyhood days—drivers, feeders, oilers, bandcutters, four to six pitchers, measurers and half a dozen straw stackers—the crew consists of a manager, usually the owner of the machine, oiler, waterman, six pitchers and a cook. Twenty years ago \$1 a bushel was considered only a moderately "paying" price for wheat. Ten years back, when the market had worked down below 75 cents, the wheat farmer faced certain bankruptcy, carrying the loss on the grain. Now, farmers in the Northwest are selling wheat, and making money, at 50 cents a bushel. Many factors contribute to make this possible, but heavier crops and lower wages are not among them. Lower prices on nearly everything he buys, especially machinery, leave the farmer a larger surplus for a given sum, but the result is brought about most of all by the improved machinery.

Points Made by Trust Conference Speakers.

WILL J. BRYAN—I want to start with the declaration that monopoly in private hands is indefensible on any standpoint and inalienable right of labor. The money trust rests upon a wrong argument. I protest in the beginning against setting up the question upon the money argument. I protest against the attempt to drag every question down to the level of dollars and cents. Money is a means to the service of man, and I protest against all theories that enslave money and debate mankind. The first advance toward monopoly is to lower the price of the raw material furnished by the people, that is, to reduce the wages of the laborer. The second advance is to reduce the price of the finished product. The third advance is to reduce the price of the finished product. The fourth advance is to reduce the price of the finished product. The fifth advance is to reduce the price of the finished product. The sixth advance is to reduce the price of the finished product. 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W. BOURKE COCKRAN—The remedy.

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GOV. PINGREE—The trust is the

GOV. PINGREE—The trust is the forerunner of the industrial slavery. The increase of wealth of the country is greatly to be considered, but it is not to be considered at the expense of the happiness of the American people. The degrading process of the trust means much to the future of a republic founded upon democratic principles. A democratic republic cannot survive the disappearance of a democratic population.

GEN. G. R. GAITHER—The control, regulation and direction of all trusts, whose business is carried on in more than one State, should be placed under the jurisdiction of Congress. A similar jurisdiction over such corporations operating in a single State should be reposed in the respective State Legislatures.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—We have got to reconstruct our judiciary. I am here to say that we have got to have another God and God grant we may not—it will be brought about, in my judgment, by judge-made law.

SAMUEL H. GREELEY—Railroads are the "mother of trusts," special rates of freight that prolongs their life. When freight rates are as stable as postage stamps monopoly will then receive its final blow.

JOHN W. HAYES—I further assert and maintain that these great combinations are an assault upon the inherent and constitutional rights of the citizens; that the real and vital advantage to be gained is the despotism of the laborer.

EX-GOV. FOSTER—There should be established a national bureau, from which all trusts must secure licenses and to which they shall report.

PARDON FOR DREYFUS

FRENCH ARMY CAPTAIN GIVEN HIS FREEDOM.

Agrees to Relinquish His Appeal for Reversal of Judgment of the Court-Martial—May Go to England to Reconcile His Broken Health.

It was officially announced in Paris Tuesday that Dreyfus' pardon had been agreed upon in principle, but that it would not be signed for several days, owing to formalities. Dreyfus agreed to relinquish his appeal for a reversal of the judgment of the court martial which recently convicted him of treason and sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment. This action on the part of the prisoner is regarded as practically giving up his fight for rehabilitation and complete establishment of his innocence.

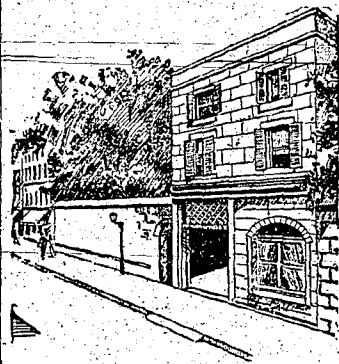
This unusual course is a part of the general policy of amnesty adopted by the present Government, and is the logical outcome of the incongruous verdict. The health of Dreyfus is as precarious as ever. He can live only a few years. It is understood that Dreyfus will go to England with his family, there to spend the remainder of his life, or at least to rest and recuperate his broken health. It is said that Mme. Dreyfus and Maitre Labori recently paid a visit to Folkestone, near Dover, and engaged apartments in expectancy of the event of a pardon.

A peculiar coincidence was the announcement of the death of M. Schœne-Kestner, the former vice-president of the senate and foremost champion of Dreyfus, at almost the same time as that of the pardon. He had been ill for several days with typhoid fever, partly brought on by worry over the Dreyfus case.

\$500 A DAY TO WATCH GUERIN.

Cost of the Blockade of His Anti-Semitic Fort.

A dispatch from Paris says that the question of the cost of the blockade of Fort Chaboli is one that will probably end by interesting the French taxpayers. There are at present something like 400 men on duty round the anti-Semitic fortress. Of these 150 are republican guards, 150 are troops of the line, four are fire-



GUERIN'S HOUSE.

Headquarters of the Anti-Semitic League of Paris and stronghold of the Jew-baiter Guérin, who defied the police.

men and the rest are police and detectives. Of the latter 120 are on duty in the twenty-four hours.

It is estimated that the grand total cost is 9,500 francs, or a little over \$500 a day. As the siege has lasted thirty-eight days, M. Jules Guérin and his twelve men have already cost the taxpayers about \$19,000. To this is to be added the amount of the interest which it is now almost certain will be paid by the Government to people whose business has suffered owing to the siege.

LOOKS LIKE A FROST.

The Chicago Fall Festival May Be a Disappointment.

A Chicago correspondent declares that it is thought by those on the inside of the fall festival management that the entire affair will have to be abandoned. Whether the labor trouble will prevent the Federal corner stone exercises on Chicago day is problematical. The corner stone committee proposes to be able to arrange matters so the Chicago day exercises will be carried out on the grand scale designed, and it is thought this can be done. But whether the corner stone exercises come off or not it is generally admitted that the fall festival is dead.

The labor interests made the demand that Mr. Truax withdraw as the head of the celebration. His withdrawal and the cutting of a new stone by union labor are the conditions which the unions made to the discontinuance of their opposition to the festival. They declared that if Mr. Truax would resign and a new corner stone was cut and placed by union labor, they would hold in abeyance their fight on Contractor Prince as to future work on the Government building until after the corner stone and festival celebrations are concluded.

SCHLEY IS AN ISSUE.

President May Not Send Him to the South Atlantic Station.

Several friends of Rear Admiral Schley called on the President Monday and protested against the assignment of Schley to the South Atlantic squadron. This position is only secondary in importance, and in navy circles the assignment is regarded as a shelving of Admiral Schley. To the President they bitterly denounced the persistent persecution of Schley by the Navy Department, and urged the executive to right matters by having Schley given a more important assignment. After the conference Gen. Angus said that he believed the President would order a change that would give Schley his deserts.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. MILEY.

Inspector General of Volunteers a Victim of Fever at Manila.

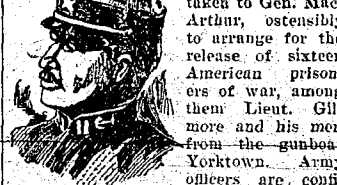
Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, inspector general of volunteers, died Tuesday at Manila. The information reached the War Department in a cablegram from Gen. Otis. His death was due to cerebral meningitis attendant on typhoid fever. Col. Miley's rank in the regular army was first lieutenant, Second Artillery.

Typhoid fever of a most virulent type is epidemic at Madrid.

FILIPINOS TO VISIT OTIS.

Americans Held by the Natives May Be Given Their Liberty.

Aginaldo made overtures of peace Tuesday by sending two insurgent majors through the American lines under a flag of truce.



Gen. Otis is, therefore, asking the idea of holding these men as hostages to protect himself. He is probably beginning to understand that his threats against the American prisoners are useless, and if carried into execution would close the door even to the general amnesty which had been promised by Gen. Otis. He is, therefore, asking a very proper step to enable his representative to ask for a conference with the American general in command.

The Secretary of War, however, does not hope for an immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippines, and will not order any orders which will change the general plan of campaign. Secretary Root presented this proposition to the cabinet, and it was discussed very briefly. The general opinion was that the commanders in the Philippines could handle the situation, and that there was no occasion for any action by the authorities in Washington.

The conditions have not changed. The Government will not recognize any so-called rebel government. Gen. Otis is the representative of the United States in the Philippines, and he has an army there to put down the rebellion. His orders are to suppress this rebellion, and his terms to the rebels are unconditional surrender. The President and Secretary of War have approved Gen. Otis' action. They will not modify any demand he has made. There will be no conditions. The rebels must surrender and accept the authority of this Government. They can secure recognition for no alleged government of their own.

Admiral Watson reports the rout of a force of rebels invading an Iloilo, island of Luzon, by the gunboat Paragua, commanded by Ensign Davidson. The Paragua is one of the small gunboats purchased from Spain by Gen. Otis and turned over to the navy. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which forms the northern terminus of the railroad.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

Casualties Resulting from Troubles in the Panama Mining District.

The grand total of casualties since the advent of negro-miners from the South to take the places of striking white miners in the Panama district is something appalling. The cost-figures are as follows: Southern Miners on April 1, 1905, because of the failure of the arbitrators to abide by the decision of the arbitration board. Four months later the importation of negro miners from Alabama commenced. With the arrival of the first batch of negroes the trouble began. Numerous casualties occurred almost daily, but the first great tragedy came Oct. 13, when the mine guards at Viriden shot and killed eleven strikers and wounded nineteen more. One negro was killed, and four wounded in this battle. Other battles fought at Panama, Carterville and Viriden, in which the roll of dead and wounded was more than doubled, followed.

THOUSANDS DIE BY STORM.

Entire Villages in Japan Reported as Swept Away.

The steamship Empress of India brings details of the storm which swept across Japan. The waters of Koshi, Takamatsu, Ehime and Okayama suffered most, a total of 925 lives in all being officially reported lost, with 11,135 houses overturned or inundated in Kochi, Takamatsu and Okayama.

Ehime reported no financial loss, but the death of 1,500 residents, the greatest calamity recorded at a large village near the Besshi copper mine, which was utterly obliterated. From the wreck of this mine itself 120 corpses had been removed at last offices, while it was feared that fully 600 others remained below ground.

Laborer's Work.

Fernand Labori, the counsel for Dreyfus, is the author of an exhaustive encyclopedia of French law, the twelfth volume of which was issued last year. He is also the editor of a monthly political and literary review called the Grand Review.

The Next Total Solar Eclipse.

The next total solar eclipse will take place on May 28, 1900. In order that the observations may be made in as useful and systematic a manner as possible, astronomers are already considering plans for observing the phenomenon.

FIRE IN STOCK YARDS

Horse Pavilion and Transit House Ruined.

Flames Attack Buildings Over Area of Many Acres—Aggregate Loss to a Score of Structures \$294,000—Hundreds of Horses Stampeded.

For the second time in three years fire has wiped out mammoth horse sale stables at the Chicago stock yards. The Dexter park pavilion, two residences and three detached horse barns were destroyed, and the old stock yards hotel the Transit House, was badly damaged. For awhile it was feared the flames would spread to the stock yards proper, but hard work on the part of the fire department, aided by a strong southwest wind, which carried the flying embers in the opposite direction, averted this danger. The property loss is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

About 2,500 horses were in the pavilion when the fire broke out and these were turned loose. In the stampede which followed three persons were injured, none, however, seriously. Two hundred guests of the hotel were forced to rush from the building, many of them leaving their effects behind in the scramble for places of safety.

The fire was discovered at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the southeast corner of the huge pavilion. The first alarm brought four engines and a hook and ladder truck, but by the time they arrived the fire had gained such headway that a 4-11 alarm was sent in. This was quickly followed by two special calls, each for ten more engines, and in a short time thirty-four engines were at work.

Within fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire the huge building, with its dome towering nearly 200 feet, was enveloped in one seething, surging mass of flame. The long roadway in the center caused a draft, which carried the flames far out beyond the building, commingling with the hotel 150 feet away. Seeing that the pavilion could not be saved, the firemen turned their attention to the hotel. The fire started in the hotel in the rear near the elevator shaft, and up this the flames shot high above the roof, communicating the blaze to each of the four floors. After nearly three hours' work the flames were subdued, but not before the building was left almost a shell.

The total loss to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, according to the estimate of J. A. Spaul, vice-president and general manager of the company, will reach the sum of \$294,000. All of the property was insured, but with the exception of the hotel the insurance was not equal to the value of the property.

RAISING MONEY FOR WAR.

Question of How Uncle Sam Will Raise Funds for Philippine War.

Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, is engaged in the task of ascertaining whether the funds are to come from which to pay the largely-increased army recently determined on by the President and Secretary Root. The receipts of the government did not meet the extraordinary expenditures when the army was smaller, and the problem of how to meet the cost of 300,000 additional troops gives the Treasury Department some uneasiness.

The administration, it is said, is unwilling to make another bond issue, but it cannot be avoided it will be done; and it is asserted that Secretary Gage has ample authority to issue more bonds for the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, which is regarded as a part of the war with Spain. It seems to be generally conceded that custom duties should not be further increased and thus the means of raising necessary funds lie in war taxes, or bonds, or both.

The following are some of the suggestions that find favor among the revenue officials: The imposition of a stamp tax on all patent protected articles, the theory being that the value of the article is greatly enhanced by the protection of the patent laws of the United States, and that, as a war measure purely, the government would be justified in demanding a fractional part of the profits secured through the establishment of a monopoly by virtue of the patent laws.

It is also proposed to place a stamp tax on all slot machines in which there is any element of chance. It has been found that the manufacture of these machines has attained gigantic proportions. In each of them the percentage of profit to the proprietor is enormous, and the theory being that the value of the article is greatly enhanced by the protection of the patent laws of the United States, and that, as a war measure purely, the government would be justified in demanding a fractional part of the profits secured through the establishment of a monopoly by virtue of the patent laws.

Another proposition that has met with favor at the hands of the Treasury Department is one to put a stamp tax on all dreams, except such as are used for national, State or municipal purposes.

Several newspapers have given Secretary Elihu Root the initial "B," which does not belong in his name. Henry W. Corbett, United States Senator from Oregon, went to New York in 1844 and worked in a store in Catherine street for \$3.50 a week. He slept under the counter, except the store, and saved a dollar a week.

Congressman-elect Gordon of Ohio, who succeeds Mr. Marshall of that State, has the unique distinction of coming from a district that never sent a Republican to Congress.

A special effort is to be made in next year's census to expedite its completion. In the last two censuses (those of 1880 and 1890) the publication of the results occupied five to seven years. In the act providing for the census of 1900 Congress provided that the four principal reports—those on population, mortality, manufacture and agriculture—must be published by July 1, 1902.

At the special election in Rhode Island and in June to decide the question of the acceptance or rejection of the amended State constitution vote, as officially canvassed, was as follows: In favor of the new constitution, 4,071; against, 12,742 votes. The total vote of the State was less than 17,000 on the amendments, though in the presidential election of 1896 Rhode Island cast nearly 55,000 votes.

Gov. Pingree's first nomination as Mayor was given him



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MORGAN.

## SEEN BY BRADSTREET

### COMMERCIAL REVIEW REPORTS ON BUSINESS.

**Satisfactory Trade and Price Conditions Still Reign—Upward Tendency Visible in Some Products—A Ticket Agent Held Up by Three Men.**

Bradstreet's says: "Satisfactory trade and price conditions apparently still reign. So few, in fact, are the reports of poor trade that favorable reports may be said to be almost unanimous. An expanded volume of fall trade is indicated by the aggregate of bank clearings for the week, though reports from some markets point to the greatest rush being over. Prices as a rule maintain all their former strength, decreases being few and relatively unimportant. In several lines, notably the cereals, cotton, petroleum, iron and steel, the tendency is toward higher levels. Cotton has been notably strong and active. Wool is higher in London and sympathetically strong here, and expectations of a good export trade for fine grades of domestics are entertained. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,300,765 bushels, against 4,330,552 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,744,933 bushels, against 3,282,751 bushels last week. Failures for the week have been 154 in the United States, against 173 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 16 last year."

### L ROAD AGENT HELD UP.

**Three Men Take All the Cash in a Chicago Elevated Station.**  
Three men held up and robbed S. B. Drumgold, ticket agent at the St. Louis avenue station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in Chicago. While two held Drumgold to his head, the third, a black man, took \$400, which was the property of the company and the balance Drumgold's. While the agent sat bewildered after the robbery, the thieves made their escape, and all trace of them was lost. The police have but a slight description.

### EXPLODING OIL SPREADS DEATH.

**Two Men Killed at the "Hoisting" of a Monster Well in Ohio.**  
While making preparations to "shoot" the Ray oil well on the Ridge farm, near Wellsville, Ohio, the well exploded and the oil ignited from the fire under the boiler, causing a terrible explosion. Two men were killed outright and three others injured, two of them, it is thought, fatally. The Ray well is the largest ever struck in that territory and is good for 200 barrels a day. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done to the well.

### Race for the Pennant.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:  
W. L. Brooklyn . . . 91 40 Chicago . . . 70 68 Philadelphia 36 51 Louisville . . . 68 70 Boston . . . 52 53 Pittsburgh . . . 67 71 Baltimore . . . 73 54 New York . . . 55 78 St. Louis . . . 73 54 Washington 48 87 Cincinnati . . . 70 63 Cleveland . . . 20 125

### Find Rich Platinum Belts.

The owners of the Cripple Hill gold mines, six miles from Hot Springs, Ark., have discovered platinum in paying quantities in their mines. The find was made while assaying for gold. The assay shows five to six pounds of platinum to the ton. This metal is worth \$185 a pound.

### Salesman's Fatal Leap.

Isaac J. Turpen of Louisville, employed as salesman at the wholesale clothing house of Six, Krouse & Co. of Cincinnati, while showing goods to a customer on the fourth floor suddenly ran to a back window and jumped to the ground. He was killed instantly.

### Actor Killed by an Actress.

On the stage of the Chattanooga, Tenn., new opera house Julia Morrison, leading lady in the "Mist of the Past" company, shot and killed Frank Hayden, stage manager of the company. Hayden and Miss Morrison had quarreled at rehearsal.

### Fell or Jumped from Window.

Mrs. Horace Cheney, wife of a wealthy resident of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., either jumped or fell from a fourth-story window of the Hotel Majestic in New York, and was instantly killed.

### Disasters Fire in Alaska.

The entire property of the Northern Pacific Trading and Packing Company at Klavick, on Prince of Wales Island, about 125 miles from Wrangell, was destroyed by fire. A conservative estimate of the loss is \$100,000.

### Argentineans in a Battle.

A revolution broke out at Catamarca, Argentina, against the local governor, who had provoked the government by establishing order after a fight, during which seven were killed and twelve were wounded.

### Preacher Killed While Hunting.

Rev. J. H. Bennett, Presbyterian missionary at Ainsworth, B. C., accidentally shot himself and died. He was hunting high up on a mountain and slipped off a cliff. The gun was discharged, blowing off his arm.

### Robbers Commit Triple Murder.

Absalom Kesler, a miserly farmer of Paw Paw, Md.; Albert Gross, his hired man, and Anna Dymann, a domestic, were murdered and burned in the house by robbers.

### Escaped Prisoner in Caught.

James Lynch, the burglar and diamond robber who escaped from the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary several days ago, was captured at Shepard's station, near that city. Lynch had disguised himself as an old man. He was recognized by his voice by a city detective.

### Many Sailors Lost in Storm.

The wreck of an unidentified schooner was discovered in a cove near Cape Pine, on the southern part of the peninsula of Avalon, N. F. The crew is supposed to have perished.

### Marriage License Fee \$1,000.

The Chickasaw Legislature, in session at Tishomingo, I. T., passed a bill raising the fee for marriage licenses from \$20 to \$1,000. The measure is aimed at white men who would marry into the tribe to profit by the annuities and lease money drawn by women Chickasaws.

### Sheep Camp Raided.

Masked men attacked the sheep camp of the Warren Live Stock Company, twenty-five miles northwest of Sterling, Colo., beating the herder, a young man named Crane, nearly to death, shooting about 100 sheep and scattering 1,500 more.

## THOUSANDS WILL NOT WORK.

### Many Porto Ricans Prefer to Live Upon Charity.

President Hoff of the board of charities at San Juan, Porto Rico, has tabulated statistics received from the superintendent of the various districts throughout the island regarding the effects of the recent hurricane. The figures are as follows: Population, 910,894; indigent poor, 291,089; sick, 11,858; dead as the result of the hurricane (first reliable figures), 2,019; number of men working for food, 11,713; rats issued each week, 203,147. Surgeon Smith has returned from Yabucoa, which was the region that suffered most from the hurricane. His official report says that thousands of men are drawing rations and refuse to work. The planters are grumbling because they cannot get men to work, and the surgeon advocates stopping the issuance of Government supplies to the indigent and superintendent in other districts make the same reports. Governor General Davis was interviewed on this subject. He admitted that thousands of underserving persons were being fed, but said if the Government should stop giving out food, other thousands of deserving persons would starve. He refused to enforce stringent regulations on this point hereafter.

### INA DEPLORABLE STATE.

#### Cuban Crops Ruined by Drought, and Money Is Scarce.

William Willis Howard, general manager of the Cuban Industrial relief fund, and who has recently returned from Cuba, says: "Cuba is in a pitiful state. Instead of a rainy season, Cuba has had a drought. The result has been disastrous. The United States weather bureau reports that all small crops have been ruined. Sugar cane has been so damaged that the crop next year will be less than the crop of this year. The most distressing feature of the drought is the destruction of the corn crop. Business in the cities is desperately dull. The hotels are empty, restaurants are idle, and all small affairs are lifeless. Large business concerns are scraping along as best they may, in the hope that the future of the island may be definitely settled. The gradual withdrawal of the American troops has materially lessened the amount of money in circulation. There can be no return of prosperity in Cuba until the farmers have been helped back to their homes."

### CHICAGOAN BADLY WOUNDED.

G. L. Russell of Hammond, Conn., Stabbed at Birmingham, Ala.  
G. L. Russell of Chicago, traveling auditor of the Hammond Packing Company, lies at his room in the Morris Hotel, Birmingham, Ala., seriously wounded from stabs inflicted by a knife in the hands of W. L. Lockhard, local manager of the company. Russell has been there for several days checking up books in Lockhard's office. It is said he found the accounts correct, but he and Lockhard became involved in a quarrel. Lockhard, it is said, was seen to take some money from the cash drawer, and Russell asked him whose money it was. Lockhard replied that it was his own, and if he thought it was the company's he could check up his cash accounts and ascertain. Lockhard became offended at what he regarded as Russell's meddling course, and a quarrel and fight resulted.

### SOCIETY WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mrs. Henry Oliver, Lincoln, Neb., Not Saved by Christian Science.  
Mrs. Henry Oliver, wife of the owner of the Oliver Theater, and prominent in social circles in Lincoln, Neb., died suddenly after having received Christian science treatment. Mrs. Oliver refused to consult a physician until a few hours before her death. Then she was in such a condition that the physician could do nothing for her. She died at the home of a professional Christian science healer, having been taken there at her own request and against the wishes of her friends as soon as her illness came on. She grew steadily worse and was in a semi-conscious state when first seen by a physician.

### DESERVED BY SERVANT GIRLS.

#### They Have Left Kansas Towns for Chicago.

Kansas towns are in the throes of a servant girl famine. Five hundred servant girls of Topeka and vicinity have gone during the past thirty days to Chicago, where they say they can get \$5 per week. They have been induced to flock to Chicago by circulars sent out offering the wages named. Lawrence, Leavenworth, Atchison and Fort Scott also complain that servant girls are going to Chicago and St. Louis.

### Big Fire in Los Angeles, Cal.

Practically an entire block of buildings was destroyed by fire at Los Angeles, Cal. The losers are the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, the Perry Mill and Lumber Company and J. R. Holbrook, dealer in iron pipe and well casing. The fire was caused by a gas leak, two of them probably faulty. The property loss will reach \$250,000.

### Killed His Abusive Father.

Elmer Hall, who lived with his father, Henry Hall, in Pike County, Kentucky, for abuse of his mother. The father was a preacher, but was very quarrelsome and abusive toward his wife. The son interfered in one of these scenes, and receiving some abuse from his father, in a moment of passion shot him dead and fled.

### Fire Loss Over \$200,000.

Almost the entire business section of Danbury, N. Y., was wiped out of existence by fire. The loss is between \$200,000 and \$250,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the Erie Preserving Company's cannery factory, the National Hotel and between fifteen and twenty dwellings.

### Woman Whips a Leopard.

Locked in an iron cage, Mlle. Morelli fought with an enraged leopard at the Philadelphia exposition grounds. The little French woman conquered, but now lies in the University hospital with severe wounds in her left arm and breast.

### New Leather Concern.

The organization of the American Hide and Leather Company has been completed in New York. The properties of the several constituent companies have passed into the control of the new company, which will hereafter operate them.

### Arrested at Pittsburgh.

Thomas W. McFarland, a former real estate agent of Chicago, was arrested at Pittsburgh by Detective Hanley of Chicago. It is said he embezzled \$600 belonging to a landlord.

### Increase Capital to \$400,000,000.

The United Railway Company of St. Louis has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of its capital from \$5,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The fee paid was \$20,000.

### Drowning of a Chicago Man.

An Italian, formerly a cooper of the Chicago Gas Light Company, was drowned by his way out of the mountains of Wyoming, where he had been fishing and hunting during the past summer.

### Rev. G. F. B. Howard Whipped.

At the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary Rev. G. F. B. Howard was compelled to head over a box while a lady guard vig-

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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The Attorney General at Washington has given an opinion to the State Department which is of great interest to the large army of Government clerks in that city who are on what is known as the temporary roll. The officials of the State Department decline to permit the publication of the opinion, but from other sources it is ascertained that the Attorney General has declared that the temporary rule of the civil service rules, recently made by President McKinley, applies only to those persons holding temporary appointment in the Government service at Washington, who were certified by the civil service commission for such temporary appointment. The effect of this opinion is to completely shut out from possibility of transfer to the permanent rolls of the departments all persons holding temporary appointments not certified by the civil service commission.

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### American Ship Burned.

The ship George Steetson of Bath, Me., from Portland, Ore., for Yaku, China, has been burned up at Geo. Cheo. No lives were lost. The George Steetson, registered 1643 tons and was owned by Arthur Sewall & Co.

### Gen. R. A. Alger Out of Race.

Gen. R. A. Alger has given out a letter written by himself in New York Sept. 3, in which he announces his withdrawal from the candidacy for United States Senator from Michigan.

### Hundreds Are Killed.

There was a disastrous earthquake at Aldin, Asia Minor. Hundreds of persons were killed in the Valley of the Mender.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 55c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 40c per bushel.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.25 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 57c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$2.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 63c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, 50c to 60c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 60c; clover seed, \$5.00 to \$5.10.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 45c to 47c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.  
Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, 35c to 45c; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; eggs, western, 13c to 18c.  
New York—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 30c; butter, creamery, 18c to 24c; eggs, western, 13c to 18c.

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There was a disastrous earthquake at Aldin, Asia Minor. Hundreds of persons were killed in the Valley of the Mender.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 55c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 40c per bushel.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.25 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 57c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$2.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 63c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, 50c to 60c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 60c; clover seed, \$5.00 to \$5.10.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 45c to 47c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.  
Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, 35c to 45c; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; eggs, western, 13c to 18c.

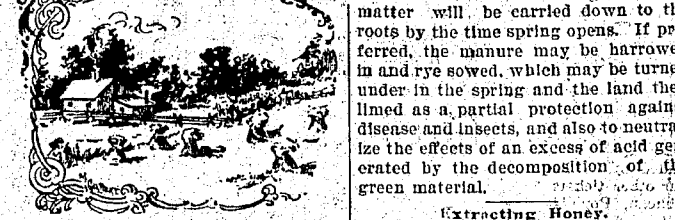
## WILDER MONUMENT DEDICATED

### Great Shaft to Dead Soldiers Viewed by Thousands of Visitors.

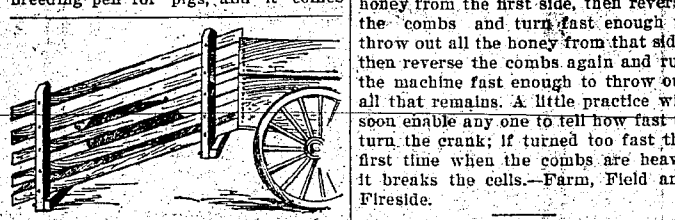
The 113 Indiana monuments and markers and the Wilder brigade monument at Chickamauga Park in the presence of 10,000 people. About 4,000 old soldiers from Illinois and Indiana were present. The ceremonies began with the dedication of the Indiana monuments and markers. These represent an expenditure of about \$80,000 by the State of Indiana. Gov. Mount delivered the address, formally turning the monuments over to the Government. An address was also delivered by Gen. James H. Carnahan, a member of the Indiana park commission



# AGRICULTURAL



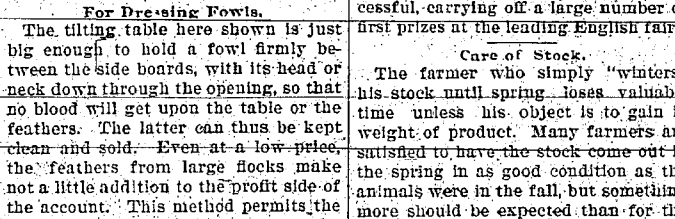
**Loading Live Stock.**  
The accompanying illustration shows a device for loading hogs and sheep that are too heavy to lift. The figure represents one side only. The bottom is a wide plank one foot or sixteen inches wide, or as wide as the wagon box. If you want it with slats nailed crosswise on the bottom to keep the stock from slipping, the ends are, both of the same angle so that when set up on the hind end of the wagon it will fit the box, and the end on the ground is perpendicular. By means of a few portable panels we can load stock almost any place where there is a fence for one side. The device can be adjusted to suit the wagon, unlike one that is stationary. We have scales, and a breeding pen for pigs, and it comes



LOADING LIVE STOCK.  
handy to unload sows, and at the scales for loading fat hogs and sheep.—A. S. Forsman, in Ohio Farmer.

**Farmers' Boys at College.**  
Some interesting figures as to the proportion of farmers' boys among college students have been gathered by the American Agriculturist. It has returned from 178 universities and colleges, reporting an attendance of 62,000 students, out of a total of 97,000 in all the higher educational institutions of the country. In its analysis of the figures the Agriculturist reduces the number of students considered to a little under 52,000, for some unexplained reason, excluding, it says, a few city colleges, like Harvard, Pratt Institute, University of Rochester, Misk University and others. Out of this total of about 52,000 it finds that nearly 21,000 are from the agricultural classes, or a percentage of 40.2 from the farm. This percentage varies largely in different sections of the country. It is 50.9 in the South, 45.8 in the far West, 40.1 in the central West, 29.4 in the Middle States and 29.1 in New England. "In no other nation will any such condition be found," comments the Agriculturist. "It is a wonderful tribute to the general intelligence of our American farmers' families, and to the high hopes and deep aspirations of their sons and daughters. This exhibit adds mightily to the dignity of agriculture, at least in the eyes of the masses in other vocations."—Exchange.

**For Dressing Fowls.**  
The tilting table here shown is just big enough to hold a fowl firmly between the side boards, with its head or neck down through the opening, so that no blood will get upon the table or the feathers. The latter can thus be kept clean and sold. Even at a low price, the feathers from large flocks make not a little addition to the profit side of the account. This method permits the



tilting table.  
feathers being saved without any soiling whatever, consequently the highest price is obtained.—American Agriculturist.

**Unnecessary Fences.**  
In every wooded country the first impulse of the farmer when he clears the land of timber is to make much use of it for rails and posts to fence the farm thoroughly. No doubt for those early times plenty of fences to divide the farm into small fields was a convenience. It enabled the farmer to pasture his stock without allowing old and young to herd together. There was more labor in plowing and cultivating these small fields, but so much of the work of weed killing was done by hand labor that this did not matter. That era rather than the present was when "The man with the hoe," as described in Mr. Markham's poem, would best apply to American farm workers. The great improvement in cultivating and harvesting machinery has enormously lessened the labor of the farmer. One of its best effects is doing away with all need for most of the fences that were formerly deemed essential to good farming.

**Pasturing the Meadow.**  
About four times as much material can be secured by cutting hay on the meadows as by pasturing stock on the land, yet experiments demonstrate that more profit is derived by pasturing the meadow plot than by using it from which to secure a crop of hay owing to the great saving in labor in the care required when cattle are given the use of the pasture, while the greater digestibility and dietary effects of the green food secured on the pasture are such as to promote thrift of the animals and across the field of milk, as well as add to the value of the young stock.

**When to Plow an Orchard.**  
The best time to plow an orchard is in the fall as a heavy mulch of stable manure can be applied to the land and left in a mulch to keep the soil warm. The frost will break up the manure and the mulch

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Suicide on an Excursion Boat Off St. Joseph—Bridge of Two Days Kills Himself—Grand Rapids Lads' Good Sense in Emergency.**

A refined looking man about 30 years old leaped from the hurricane deck of the steamer City of Chicago into Lake Michigan when five miles out from St. Joseph. That the man intended to commit suicide was indicated by the fact that when a passenger tossed a stool to him he made no effort to save himself, but sank below the surface of the water. The steamer, which was on its trip from Chicago to St. Joseph, was backed to the scene of the drowning, but the man had disappeared. No passenger on the steamer knew the man.

**Bridge of Two Days.**  
A Northrup of Nottaw township died on a bridge of two days. A few days before he attempted suicide by taking morphine, but was saved by a doctor. Two days before his death he was married to Miss Dunham of Battle Creek. He drank a teacupful of poison and then told his bride what he had done. A doctor was sent for and worked with him all night, but was unable to save him. Northrup was 40 years old. His father and an uncle committed suicide. For some time past he had had spells of melancholy.

**Saves a Young Companion's Life.**  
Oscar Van Single of Grand Rapids was playing with Harold Ballard, aged 9, in an old gravel pit, when the said gravel pit, and buried Harold clear out of sight. Instead of getting frightened and leaving his little playmate to smother, Oscar dug and scratched the gravel away until Harold's face was exposed and then ran for help.

**Albion Girl's Fatal Fall.**  
Clara Saunders of Albion, aged 13 years, fell from a horse which she was riding and died from internal hemorrhage. After her fall she was conscious and apparently but slightly bruised.

**State News in Brief.**  
The Maxfield house at Cooperville burned, causing a loss of \$4,000.

W. H. Berkleigh's mill at Benton Harbor was damaged \$1,000 by fire.

Edward Bromley, a druggist living near the tunnel at Port Huron, is missing.

Lightning struck and burned the residence of Henry De Vries at Overisel.

Wm. Burns' barn, situated in Bedford township, burned. Loss \$1,000, insurance \$900.

A trunk and valise factory will be started in Bad Axe by John H. Cole, formerly a Detroit man.

An important meeting of the health officers of Michigan will be held at Grand Rapids on Oct. 26 and 27.

The barn of Edward Grabenstein at Deckerville was struck by lightning and burned with all its contents.

John L. Thornburg, captain of Company C, Thirty-first Michigan, has been appointed a captain of volunteers.

The barn of Octave Primo, near Northport, was struck by lightning and burned with all its contents. Loss \$3,000, insurance \$400.

Work has been renewed at Cheboygan on the test salt well, which was started some months ago. Results are expected before snow dies.

J. W. Blackwell, a farmer near Bad Axe, lost fifty tons of hay, a bay horse and fifty acres of hay land by fire. The entire loss will be about \$700.

Marshall, Moore, a farmer living at Marquette, fell from a ladder and lumber and broke the hip of the left leg. He was 50 years of age, married and had three children.

Insurance Commissioner Stevens has admitted the Illinois Life Insurance Co. of Chicago, a legal reserve company with \$100,000 capital, to do business in Michigan.

The State school for the blind at Lansing has recently added typewriting to the course of instruction, and quite a number of the pupils have become proficient in the use of the machine.

A burglar entered the room of John W. Woodhouse at East Lansing, Michigan, and stole his clothes and \$300. Woodhouse discovered the fellow and fired two shots as he left the room, but he escaped.

Joseph Suryszyk has been bound over to the Circuit Court at Bay City by Justice Haller on the charge of murder for having inflicted the wound which caused the death of Charles Vandell at Essexville.

Edward White, a Grand Haven young man, is gaining quite a reputation in the literary world. He contributed to a recent number of McClure's an interesting story entitled "The Saving Grace."

A pet dog strayed from the inclosure of Mayor J. C. Davis at Lansing nearly two months ago and was given up for lost. A few days ago the animal came back minus one of its horns and was gladly taken in.

George W. Gay died at Grand Rapids of pneumonia after a brief illness. He was one of the founders of the Berkley & Gay Furniture Company, and had been identified with the furniture industry for nearly forty years.

The drouth in Ionia County has been broken in time to save late potatoes and the fall feed, and farmers are rejoicing. Many farmers have been feeding their stock for some time, the pastures having become completely dried up.

Col. Harold A. Smith, assistant quartermaster general, and Miss B. Mae Sweet, for several years employed in the auditor general's office, were married at Grand Rapids. The bride is a niece of Congressman William Alden Smith.

The thirty-first annual fair of the Flint River Valley Agricultural Society will be held on the society's grounds, 1/4 miles south of Burr.

Blumer Miller of Columbiaville pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to ninety days in the Detroit house of correction.

The jury in the case of Charles Donaldson, who was indicted by the Lapeer grand jury charged with unbecomingly cursing and shutting off air brakes, resulted in a disagreement. The case goes over to the November term, also that of Baldy Williams, indicted with him.

The Clark's Lake Boat Club, on account of their splendid success during the season just closed, at Clark's Lake, near Jackson, has decided to invest in a double-decked steamer costing about \$10,000 and bids are being solicited.

Three Grand Rapids nurses have just been appointed to important positions with the army and will enter upon their work immediately. Miss Mary Fletcher, who served at Key West through the Spanish war, has been appointed to the military hospital in Havana; Mrs. Mary Walsh, who has been employed in the army hospital at San Francisco, has been appointed to Manila; and Mrs. Martha Bower goes to Porto Rico.

A dog poisoner is at work at Ithaca.

Late crops in Lake County were badly frozen.

The recent frosts destroyed the pickle crops in Allegan County.

A. U. Stockwell was seriously injured at St. Johns by a small saw falling on him.

The first locomotive for the Copper Range Railroad has been placed in commission.

Huron County farmers were paid \$7,000 last week for cattle which they sold to Buffalo men.

It is said that the recent frost has caused a loss of 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes throughout the State.

Major Charles A. Vernon has been detailed as professor of military tactics at the Orchard Lake Academy.

Modesta Ruiz, a wealthy Cuban, is at Mason visiting two of his sons, who are attending school in that town.

James J. Gray, a Detroit detective, who was charged with murder at La Porte, Ind., has been acquitted.

Port Huron capitalists may build an electric railroad to Lexington and erect a summer hotel at Gratiot Beach.

George W. Thompson of Grand Blanc fell in front of a cultivator and received injuries which resulted in his death.

The annual meeting of the Sunday schools of Macomb County will be held at New Baltimore on Oct. 11 and 12.

Northville has spent \$2,000 or more on street improvements the past season and intends to expend more before snow flies.

Allegan County farmers who experimented with sugar beet cultivation this season are well satisfied with the results.

It is asserted that the total cost of the building operations in Houghton County this summer will be not less than \$2,000,000.

George Dwyer pleaded guilty at Flint to the charge of horse breaking and was sentenced to Marquette prison for three years.

St. Louis City Council has called a special election to vote on the proposition to bond the city for \$10,000 for a public lighting plant.

The Baptist Church at Caro is without a pastor. Rev. A. P. Cobb having tendered his resignation to accept a call to a Canadian pulpit.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co. has been censured by the coroner's jury at Kalamazoo, investigating the death of A. W. Church, a milkman.

About 400 veterans attended the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association of Ingham County, which was held at Mason.

William Timmow of Ardena was stabbed in a street row. He will probably recover. Matt Matlock was locked up, charged with doing the stabbing.

Company D, Thirty-second Michigan Infantry, has been reorganized at Battle Creek as Company L, Second Michigan National Guards, with a full roster.

Miss Bessie Disbrow, one of Holly's most popular young women, and Samuel Dickerson were married last April. The marriage has just been made public.

Chas. Ward, a carpenter at work on the Detroit, Rochester and Romeo Electric Railroad, fell from the viaduct near Rochester and was seriously injured.

John Parker of Kalamazoo, while going to work, took the furniture and other belongings from his home, piled them in the yard and burned them before he could be stopped.

Two young men, named Woods and Daly, of Tawas City, while beating their way on a freight train were badly injured as the train parted and came together again. Daly died of his injuries.

The two cases of alleged smallpox in Maple Grove township proved to be harmless. No contagion resulted, and there is some doubt expressed as to whether the disease was rightly diagnosed.

Judge Person at Lansing announces the closing of the Detroit Central Michigan Savings Bank will be wound up by Dec. 31 next. The depositors will probably receive 65 per cent all told.

W. B. Ingham of Benton Harbor, while superintending the removal of shells from the St. Joseph river, found a large shell which contained a large, valuable pearl, weighing over three carats.

The village of Berlin was swept by fire. Losses: A. D. McCulloch, drugs, \$5,000; Toth & Falkner, hotel proprietors, \$4,300; James J. Cunningham, dwelling house, \$1,000; M. M. Robinson's residence, \$500. The fire originated in the drug store.

County registers of deeds are kicking on the action of the State tax commissioners in asking them to furnish a large amount of information from the books of their offices relative to the mortgages of the State. They think they should receive extra pay for the work.

Fire at Clare destroyed two saloons, a grocery, tailor shop, barber shop, and follows: James Duncan, saloon, half and store, loss \$6,500; J. L. Welch, grocery, loss \$1,500; L. Grathwohl, tailor, building and stock, loss \$1,000; O. Bemer, saloon building and stock, loss \$2,500; D. H. Kump, barber, loss \$50. The fire caught on the second floor of Bemer's saloon.

The marriage of Charlotte of Mrs. Mary Brooks to D. H. Stuart recalls the first criminal charge ever tried in Eaton County and one of the famous poisonings of Michigan. In the early 50s the Bradleys and Brooks families were the wealthy and aristocratic people and the marriage of Miss Mary Bradley to Simon Brooks was made a special occasion. On March 13, 1859, Brooks died under mysterious circumstances as the result of arsenic poisoning, as was afterward proved. Mrs. Brooks was arrested on complaint of D. H. Stuart, a neighbor, and charged with the murder. The jury found a verdict of guilty and Judge Abner Peabody sentenced Mrs. Brooks to prison for life. When pardoned she had served nearly twenty-five years. She now marries the complaining witness in the murder case.

A paying natural gas well has been struck on the Goodrich property near Port Huron.

Platawell has been enjoying a building boom all summer. A large brick hotel has just been completed and a brick building for the Platawell News is in course of erection.

The dead man whose body was found floating in the ship canal at St. Joseph Aug. 17 and who was supposed to have been murdered by George Roquer, who is now in jail awaiting trial, is without doubt William Hawkins of 320 Washington street, Michigan City.

Charles H. Crane has been appointed receiver of the Central Michigan Savings Bank at Lansing, to succeed George W. Stone, who resigned after six years' service.

Battery H, First Michigan light artillery, held its reunion at St. Clair and elected John Higgs, Detroit, president, and Geo. Lewis, Highland Station, secretary.

The sheds on the Stinson dock at Muskegon, together with a large quantity of shingles, were lost \$18,000, fully covered by insurance. James Whitney of Columbus, Ohio, who was sleeping in a box car which was in the shed, narrowly escaped being burned to death.

## OUR POLICY.



The flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another thing in Porto Rico and the Philippines. There has been doubt expressed in some quarters as to the purpose of the Government respecting the Philippines. I can see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then, with charity for all, an established government of law and order, protecting life and property and occupation, for the well-being of the people, in which they will participate under the Stars and Stripes.—William McKinley.

### So the Wheel Goes Round.

It is reported from Duluth that the retail business of that city is double what it was a year ago. This state of affairs has been brought about chiefly by the largely increased purchases made by the families of wage-earners. There has been such a growth of industry in that vicinity that there is said to be more work to be done than there are laborers to do it, and the indications are that this condition of things will continue for some time. With such a demand for labor, wages are necessarily high. The high wages mean liberal purchases on the part of the laboring men and their families, and the retailers profit by it. They in their turn make large sales for the wholesalers, and the increased demands on the wholesalers make more business for the manufacturers, and so the wheel of prosperity goes round. The description of the state of affairs in Duluth reveals only a few links in the "endless chain" by which the protective tariff brings prosperity to the whole American people.

### Nothing Else to Howl About.

The Democrats dare not go before the people on the question of tariff for protection—they repealed protection and plunged the country into hard times and poverty, and they dare not go before the people on that issue. They are afraid to raise again the cry of free silver and dishonest money—they were beaten out of sight on that issue in the last campaign, and they wish to get up some new issue. What shall it be? Why, say the Democrats, let us howl against the trusts. True, the Republicans have legislated against trusts, and the Democrats, when they had the power, did not, but we can fool the people and get into power if we howl loud enough and long enough against the trusts. At any rate, we have got to try it, for in these blooming times of Republican prosperity and plenty there is nothing else left for the Democrats to howl about.—Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

### New Industries.

The newspapers have been pretty busy recording the number of instances of the increase of wages and of the reopening of factories since the passage of the Dingley law. They have had a hard task to keep track of them all, but there is a harder task before them. They will be obliged now, and in a constantly increasing number of cases in the future, to turn their attention to another phase of the prosperous times which have come to the country, viz., the building of new mills and the establishment of new industries. One commercial paper published in a single issue recently, in addition to its numerous reports of increased prosperity in different cases of industries already established, the announcement of a new pulp mill of mammoth size in Wisconsin, a new wall paper plant in Massachusetts, and a new fertilizer factory in Georgia.

### Nothing to Lose.

The originality and boldness of the Iowa Democratic convention are shown in the anti-trust plank. The remedy for trusts is the "repeal of the protective tariff"—of the whole tariff, not merely of the duties on trust-controlled goods. This alone indicates with what deliberation and thoughtfulness the platform was framed. Is there a Democrat who really believes that Iowa will vote against a protective tariff and the pacification of the Philippines? The platform was drawn and adopted by men who know that they had nothing to lose.—Chicago Evening Post.

### Bryanites Are Blind.

It would be quite proper for some of the Bryanized conventions to congratulate the farmers on their good crops and the fair prices in prospect; the manufacturers on the merry music of their machinery; the workmen on having more to do than they have had for years; the borrowers of money on the declining rates of interest; the railroads on the car famine they are contending with—but none of these things move the Bryanites.—Davenport Democrat.

### Troublesome Prosperity.

When the Wilson-Gorman bill was getting in its deadly work, nearly all of the railroads in the country were in the hands of receivers; now that the agent of prosperity is on deck they are troubled because of their inability to receive all the freight which offers itself.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Political Points.

Bryan is the logical candidate of the Democrats, in the opinion of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, because "His logic matches that of the party to a shade."

A Zanesville, Ohio, saloonkeeper says: "We made more money out of the Democratic convention in one day than we did out of the Republican convention in three."

Senator Foster of Washington says: "Washington is now about to be classed as a bad old Republican State. Fusion between the Democrats and Populists cannot be consummated any more, for

both parties are tired of the compact.

Besides, we have too much prosperity for our people to want any other than a Republican administration."

"It is the 'consent of the governed,' by the way, that Mr. Bryan needs, but will not get, as an aid to his presidential aspirations," remarks the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"American history affords no instance of the success of a party conducted to pull down, the flag or renounce territory gained by treaty," observes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Kentucky Democrats have adopted as a war cry, "Thou shalt steal." The Portland Oregonian says Tammammy has used this as a slogan, adding, by way of appendix, "We can do all of that that is necessary."

This is the Memphis Commercial Appeal's idea of a Kentucky political meeting: Chairman—Have the mud batteries all been loaded? Chief of Artillery—Yes; to the muzzle. Chairman—Has the audience been provided with both robes and life-preservers? Chief of Artillery—It has. Chairman—Then I will call the meeting to order.

With a male population of voting age of 271,000 by the last census, the total vote of Mississippi in the presidential election of 1896 was only 70,500, a smaller proportionate vote compared with the population than in any State of the country. Mississippi enjoys the distinction of being the State which gave Bryan in 1896 the largest proportion of votes—more than 90 per cent of the total cast.

### Getting Round a Difficulty.

Sir Frederick Goldsmid tells an amusing anecdote about the construction, under his superintendence, of a telegraph line from Bagdad, in Asia Minor, to the Persian capital of Teheran. The frontier line between Turkey and Persia was so undefinite that a tract of no less than seventeen miles of land over which the telegraph would have to be carried was in dispute, each of the two countries claiming the right to its possession. Now, the engineering stores which our Government supplied to the Turkish Government differed from those supplied to the Persian Government. The former had wooden telegraph poles, the latter iron ones. The Persian Government, in their jealous hatred of the Turks, feared that if wooden poles were erected across the disputed territory, posterity would regard them as a proof that the territory was Turkish. On the other hand, the Turks objected to iron poles being used, lest in the far future they should be adduced by Persia as evidence that the land was hers.

The way Sir Frederick contrived to get out of the difficulty did credit to his ingenuity and resource. He set up first a wooden pole, then an iron one, then another wooden, then an iron again, and so on—alternating wood and iron—for the seventeen miles.

### Fine Restraint.

The courtesy and the fine artistic instinct of the Japanese are to be found in every detail of their private life. Not only do they make beautiful pieces of work, but they insist upon beauty of behavior. Even their funerals are controlled by this unswerving instinct. A writer in the New York Ledger says that he once tried to comfort a poor Japanese woman who was weeping beside her dying husband and controlling herself by an effort which seemed to shake her very being.

"Cry," I said, "it will do you good." She laid her slim brown finger upon her trembling red lip and shook her head.

"It might disturb him," she whispered.

The next day came and the man was dead. Then the wife lay prostrate under extreme grief and the strain of this long-enforced self-control. Again I said to her, "Cry! It will do you good." But the soft reply came quickly: "It would be most rude to make a hideous noise before the sacred dead."

### The Weak Eyes of Humanity.

It has been reckoned by good authorities on the subject of eyesight that only in one case out of fifteen are both eyes in good condition. In seven cases out of ten people possess one eye which is stronger than the other. In two cases out of five there is more or less astigmatism or distortion of the visual image, while nearly 50 per cent. have only an imperfect appreciation of colors.

Much poring over books in badly lighted rooms impairs it; work in the open air improves it. Shepherds and sailors have good eyesight, and in general savage tribes, which depend upon hunting for subsistence, have the keenest eyesight. Of civilized people, the eyesight of the Norwegians is the best, while the wretched and despised "Bushmen" of South Africa have vision so sharp as to deserve the name of "human telescopes." Color-blindness is far less prevalent among uncivilized races.

### Costly Book No One Reads.

Over 100 volumes of the Rebellion Records have been published by the government at a cost of \$2,600,000. A public library in a town near Boston has a full set, and the librarian says in his report: "When Henry B. Pierce was alive he used to look at some of them once in a while, but now there is only one man who ever calls for any of the set. He seems to be greatly interested in the battles in which his father fought. We can hardly afford the space for the Rebellion Records much longer."—Boston Journal.

### Potato Crop First.

Of all the staple crops of the world the potato takes the first place, the annual crop being more than 4,000,000,000 bushels, against 2,500,000,000 bushels of wheat and 2,600,000,000 bushels of corn. Of the total potato crop Europe produces fully seven-eighths, and one-half times as much as her wheat, and all the cereals together are but 50 per cent. more.

### Advance of Religion in Africa.

Twenty years ago there was not a missionary in Uganda, Africa, where there is a population of 10,000,000 now. There are 500 churches and 400 teachers.

When a woman worries herself to death about her husband's getting so tired it's generally because she is getting so stout.—New York Press.

## STATE CAPITAL

### LANSING CHAT.

Labor Commissioner Cox has been making a special canvass of the soft coal industry in Michigan, which has been growing rapidly during the past few years. As a result of his investigation it is found that there are seventeen soft coal shafts in operation in the State. With the exception of the shafts at Jackson and Corunna they are all in the Saginaw valley. During the month of August 1, 1896, there were at work in the mines of the State, and all shafts, 1,000 men employed 5,000 men could easily be kept at work in the industry and produce 15,000 tons of coal per day. As it is over one million tons will be produced in 1899. The Michigan schedule of wages enables the operators to mine the coal and place it on the cars at the mine for \$1.16 to \$1.28 per ton. Skilled miners are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day and helpers \$1.75. Labor Commissioner Cox says that the Michigan operators have to contend with two serious difficulties. One is the inability to secure skilled miners and the other the tendency on the part of the railroads to discriminate against them in the matter of freights. It is also impossible to get sufficient cars for the transportation of the product of the mines. There is now over two million acres of land controlled by the coal operators, and owners are paid from four to seven cents per ton royalty on all coal mined on their property. There is said to be no way of determining how much coal has been located. In many parts of Saginaw valley the coal is full of holes where prospectors have been at work, and there is no doubt that the industry in Michigan is comparatively in its infancy. The coal is as good as that mined in Ohio, and it exists in veins from three to five feet in thickness, invariably at a depth of from 100 to 200 feet.

The total sales of swamp lands during the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1896, have amounted to \$2,690,400, for which there was paid in cash \$12,874.41, and part paid certificates issued for a balance due the State for \$971.62. As compared with sales for the year ending June 30, 1895, this shows an increase of \$1,772, which was an increase in the number of acres sold of 5,414.66. During the year there have been sold 12,567.70 acres of agricultural lands, for which \$83,519.76 has been received and part paid certificates for \$2,093.20 have been issued. This is an increase in the number of acres sold of 2,044.96 over the year ending June 30, 1895, and the money has been received for the same excess of that of the previous year by \$33,321.25. The amount of primary school fund sold was 17,653.88 acres, and \$69,382.18 was received in payment, with part paid certificates to the amount of \$1,353.30 issued. This shows an increase in the sale of this class of lands as compared with the sales of \$308, of 8,038.50 acres, and an increase of \$35,030.04 greater than for 1895 has been received.

The Secretary of State recently received a franchise fee of \$30,000 from the American Car and Foundry Company, a recently organized trust for the manufacture of cars which desires to do business in this State, and of which the Detroit car works is a member. The trust offered its articles for filing some time ago, but demurred to the payment of a franchise fee upon its entire capital stock, expressing a willingness to pay upon the capitalization of the Detroit works. Secretary Stearns insisted upon the payment of the fee upon the entire capital of the trust, and the money has been received. The fee is the second largest ever received by the Secretary of State, the first having a capital stock of \$60,000,000.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Jason E. Hammond has prepared a new compilation of the school laws of the State with an entirely new set of references, having retained of the new compiled laws of the State instead of Howell's statutes. The book will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

Railroad Commissioner Osborn is now sending out a fine new railroad map of the State of Michigan to the people of the State who are sufficiently interested to ask for a copy. The map is a good one and shows all the new lines of railroad which have been constructed up to within a very short time.

The attendance at the State Agricultural College is so large that accommodations for all students cannot be provided. A number of young men have erected a tent and are sleeping there until more suitable quarters can be secured.

### Belief State Happenings.

There were 2,755 deaths in Michigan in August.

Mrs. Ward Perkins of Lapeer has been granted a divorce from her husband.

One hundred new houses have been built at Ann Arbor during this year.

The barn on the farm of Al House, located near Beaverton, burned, loss \$890. Wallace J. Marvin and Earl Thaxton of Adrian have enlisted for service in the Philippines.

George J. Schlummer and John Groff were buried in a cave-in at Ann Arbor and were severely bruised.

The prospects for a largely increased attendance of students at the University of Michigan this year are very bright.

"Sad" Wheeler, a justice of Woodbridge township, was held up by two men and relieved of his pocketbook in broad daylight. Both robbers escaped.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Chase of Birch Run were more or less seriously injured in a runaway accident.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

One railroad in Massachusetts claims to have six locomotives capable of running ninety miles an hour. The American locomotive is at the top in a class of its own.

Nebraska papers report a large demand for lands in that state. It is quite extraordinary to note how many kinds of prosperity have been visited upon Nebraska by the defeat of Bryan.

The North Dakota regiment during its service in the Philippines lost from all causes sixteen men, and the 1st Idaho twenty-one men. The record continues to be more favorable than that of any former American war.

Santiago's exports have doubled under American administration and they all come to the United States, their natural market. Cuba's development would be a marvel with stable government assured.

There is a strong similarity between the resolutions on the Philippine war which are being passed now by the Democratic conventions and the resolutions on the civil war which were passed by the Democrats in 1864. It would seem that the same party would not care to repeat the disastrous experiment of 1864 in the same century.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The report of Adj. Gen. Stewart at the national encampment of the G. A. R. in Philadelphia showed a total membership of the Grand Army in good standing on June 30 of 6,805 Posts, with a membership of 287,981. There has been expended in relief during the year \$190,955. The year 1890 was the high water mark in membership, 409,489 being then members. Every year since has shown a decrease.

The increase in the amount of the exports of manufactured goods by the United States in the past nine or ten years is one of the commercial marvels of the time. In the fiscal year 1890, according to figures just sent out by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the United States exported \$151,152,376 of manufactured goods of all sorts. In the fiscal year 1899, which closed June 30, a little over two months ago, the exports of the same class of wares were \$338,007,794. At the beginning of the period named, in the year 1890 the country's imports of manufactures were \$356,651,940. They were \$263,248,559 in the fiscal year 1899.—Globe-Democrat.

Reduced to its very briefest statement, the unanimous action of the National Encampment is this:

1. The entire administration of the Pension Bureau by Henry Clay Evans is unequivocally and emphatically denounced.

2. Every legal and other reason he gives for his course is absolutely denied.

3. Hope of any amelioration of conditions by him is impossible and therefore the matter is appealed directly to the President of the United States, to whom the law specifically refers the conduct of the Pension Bureau.

The facts are presented to the President without suggestion or recommendation, the facts themselves being sufficient, and any intimation as to the President's course being derogatory to the encampment's conception of the President's character.—National Tribune.

Comrade Dodge of Indiana did the right thing at the right time by his motion, which prevailed, to instruct the Adjutant General to send a copy of the Pension Committee's report, including the supplemental report, to every Post in the Grand Army of the Republic. There was some demur at the expense, and some comrades thought that the object could be gained by having the report given to the press. But the encampment knew that the press would not print such an extended report in full, each journal would probably garble it to suit its purposes, and that besides it would not have the weight with the comrades that a certified copy coming from National Headquarters would. Some comrades wanted enough copies printed for each comrade, but the expense of mailing so many was prohibitive, and so comrade Dodge's proposition of mailing one to each Post prevailed. This will put every Post in complete possession of the exact facts in the controversy, and that is all that is desired.—Nat. Tribune

Senator Tillman tells the Providence newspaper men that in next year's campaign Mr. Bryan will stand on a three-legged platform—"a tripod." There will be a silver leg, an anti-trust leg and an anti-imperialism leg, says the South Carolina senator. Which somehow suggests the memorable experience of Zerkle:

He stood a spell on one foot first,  
Then stood a spell on t'other;  
An' on which one he felt the worst  
He couldn't ha' told ye nuther.  
—Hartford Courant.

At Des Moines Mr. Bryan made several speeches during the deliberations of the democratic, populist and silver plated conventions. In one of these speeches Mr. Bryan said: "More banks failed the first six months after the election of 1896 than ever in the history of the country. If I had been elected it would have been laid at my door. More business houses failed the first six months after the election than ever in the same period of time before. If I had been elected all this would have been my fault." Mr. Bryan did not get this information from Bradstreet's or Dun's. He didn't get it from the daily newspapers. Mr. Bryan is too busy to explain anything, but perhaps some of his friends may be able to throw light upon the matter. Meantime it is charitable to assume that Mr. Bryan's overworked intellects ran down at Des Moines and his vocal organs had to do the best they could.

A member of the South Dakota regiment writes home that "capital and industry would all leave if the Filipinos were given the reins of government. People of property would be lucky to get away. The most of them would be sent to prison and held for ransom like the 7,000 Spaniards now in Aguinaldo's clutches." Filipino Atkinson, of Boston, is not including that South Dakota soldier's statement in the Aguinaldo literature with which he is flooding the country, but it is no doubt the frozen truth. To surrender the Philippines to the sort of "self government" which Aguinaldo would provide would unquestionably be to invite conditions of chaos and bloodshed that would shock the world. The American government would be justly condemned by every civilized nation for letting anarchy loose in the islands. Its duty is plain and fortunately President McKinley is not the man to shrink from it.—State Republican.

All who are familiar with the methods of the Democratic party are aware that the assaults on General Otis are intended to discredit the administration in the conduct of the war. Gen. Otis has a long and honorable military record. He is not an experiment in the care and management of troops, for his life has been devoted to the work. It is a question if the military and civil duties of his present position are not too numerous for one man, but as far as matters have gone the common sense and sober judgment of the country approve the commander in the Philippines. Much of the criticism heard about Otis is to the effect that he is too conservative. That depends on the point of view. A Hotspur might have done something more showy, and then again he might have run into serious disaster. Under the orders of Otis our troops in the Philippines have met no reverse or check. He has been an active leader. Some of the volunteers think they were pushed too hard. Otis himself said that they were worked to the limit of endurance. It is proper at this time, the dividing boundary between two campaigns, to estimate what has been done, and the efficiency of those upon whose plans and efforts success depends.—Globe Democrat.

Commerce with our new possessions has not been thoroughly established as yet and the reasons are apparent. Cuba has been crushed under the burdens of a prolonged war and her people are too poor to become heavy buyers just yet. Business readjusts itself slowly because the character of the future government is as yet unknown, and the retention of military government is not conducive to commercial expansion. War in the Philippines and a general misgiving on the part of the natives as to the intentions of their new rulers, has tended to kill business with the United States. But in spite of all these adverse circumstances our commerce with the new possessions during the first six months of 1899 exceeds that of the entire year of 1897-'98 by \$17,000,000. Exports to Porto Rico are 33 percent larger than those of last year. Business with Hawaii has increased 57 percent since the act of annexation, and our trade with the Philippines is 300 percent larger than ever before. Even under the unfavorable conditions mentioned, our trade with Cuba during the past six months was never equaled in any previous year, except during the period of reciprocity in 1893. When peace is restored and a better understanding exists between the Americans and the natives of our island possessions the sea will be the highway of a large and profitable commerce between the states of the mainland and the new possessions.—Det. Tribune.

It has been known for some time that Ian MacLaren has been critically studying modern church methods, and the results are now to be made public in The Ladies' Home Journal. His first article is called "The Candy Pull System in the Church," and in this he frankly states what many have felt but have scarcely ventured to publicly assert with regard to social tendencies of the church. The great English author will then handle "The Mutineer in the Church" and after that answer the somewhat startling question, "Should the old Minister be shot."

The Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, is the largest concern of its kind in the world. They write us that they are in position to offer paying employment to an energetic man or woman in this country. We would advise those of our readers, who are in position to consider a good offer to write at once to "Department K," The Werner Company, Akron, Ohio. You must send good references. (Editor.) sep21-3w

Part III. of the New York World's Album of Songs is entitled "There Ain't No Use To Keep On Hanging 'Round." It is bright and catchy, by Irving Jones, author of the popular hit, "Get Your Money's Worth." There are ten songs in the Album, which will be mailed in connection with ten numbers of the great Sunday World for 50 cents in stamps. Write a postal for list and description of songs. Address The World, New York.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by L. Fournier.

A French naturalist has declared that if the world should become birdless mankind could not live in it after nine years. The bugs and slugs would drive him out. Save the birds!

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is every where admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. July 4mo.

Now that a good part of the garden truck is harvested, it would be a good idea to clean off all rubbish and burn it. Many weed seeds and the larvae and eggs of many troublesome insects would thus be destroyed.

## A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by L. Fournier.

During Cleveland's administration the foreign exports of the United States averaged \$67,000,000 a month. Thus far during McKinley's administration the average has been \$92,000,000 a month.

## A Wonderful Cure of Diarrhoea

A prominent Virginia editor had almost given up, but was brought back to perfect health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—Read his Editorial.

(From the Times, Hillsville, Va.)  
I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and though I was past being cured, I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery, and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses, I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say, further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day, and feel as well as I ever did in my life. O. R. Moore. Sold by L. Fournier.

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Sep. 25th, 1899.  
Barker, F. S. Marwinke, W. L.  
Currier, E. M. Morgan, Geo. W.  
Foster, Wm. Stander, Jos.  
Marshall, C. W. Young, A. P.  
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."  
M. A. BATES, P. M.

### Kidney Diseases

ARE THE MOST FATAL OF ALL DISEASES.

### FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Is a guaranteed remedy for all KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases.

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.  
For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

## New Store,

## New Goods,

—AND—

## LOWEST PRICES

—AT—

## JOSEPH'S NEW STORE

Next Door to Claggett & Blair.

I just returned from New York City with a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., and have spared neither time nor money to secure the best.

I will be pleased to show goods, and guarantee goods and prices; if not satisfactory, money will be cheerfully refunded. I defy competition and sell better goods for less money than can be bought elsewhere.

## R. JOSEPH,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Grayling, Michigan.

## CELESTIAL KING

NATURE'S CURE

What is Celestial King?  
It is a scientific combination of two roots, herbs, barks and seeds from Nature's laboratory. It cures constipation, nervous disorders, headache, indigestion and liver and kidney diseases. It is a most wonderful medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember it cures constipation. Celestial King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists.

## Circuit Court Assignment.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
The 34th Judicial Circuit.  
PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court, within the 34th Judicial Circuit, of the state of Michigan for the years 1900 and 1901 as follows:  
Arenac County—Third Tuesday in February, June and October.  
Crawford County—Third Tuesday in January, May and September.  
Gladwin County—Second Tuesday in February, June and October.  
Ogemaw County—Fourth Tuesday in February, June and October.  
Oshtemo County—Fourth Tuesday in January, May and September.  
Roscommon County—Second Tuesday in January, May and September.  
Dated West Branch, Mich., Sept. 22d, 1899.  
NELSON SHARPE,  
CIRCUIT JUDGE.

## Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford, ss.  
In the Matter of the estate of Elisha Baker, an incompetent person,  
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of and order granted to the undersigned guardian of the estate of said Elisha Baker, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the second day of September, A. D. 1899, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the South East Corner of Section 26, Town 25 North of Range 3 West, said place being in the township of Crawford, in the County of Crawford, in said State, on Saturday the 1st day of October, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing, at the time of the adjudged incompetency, the following described real estate to wit:  
SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 26, Town 25 North of Range 3 West; SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 26, Town 25 North of Range 3 West; and NW 1/4 of Section 21, Town 25 North of Range 3 West. All of the above described land being in the Township of Maple Forest, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.  
Dated Maple Forest, Sept. 21, 1899.  
PHILIPUS HOYT, GUARDIAN

Cincinnati,  
Hamilton &  
Dayton Ry.,

The direct Line from TOLEDO,

VIA DAYTON,

CINCINNATI,

TO

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS,

NEW ORLEANS,

JACKSONVILLE,

ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

## CINCINNATI LINE.

Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati.

Five Trains every Week-day, Toledo to Cincinnati.

## INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis.

Vestibule Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains. Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. G. ILMAN, D. P. A.,  
Toledo, Ohio.

D. G. EDWARDS, Pass'r Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford, ss.  
A Session of the Probate Court, for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Grayling, on the fourth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the estate of Asa J. Rose, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Jeannette Woodworth, daughter of said Asa J. Rose, deceased, praying that a day may be fixed for hearing her petition, and that the administration of the above named estate be granted to Ida Evans, daughter of the above named deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the 25th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the Village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to the relatives and all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENTRY, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

SEP-27-99

## THE GUNS OF WAR.

Were liable to create sad havoc among our troops at Cuba, but there is an element in our midst that is equally as destructive to property as bullets are to human life. Breakwaters and fortifications protect our boys from shot and shell, but the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company protects all from loss by the ravages of the fire fiend. The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company does the largest business in Michigan of any Michigan Company.  
O. Palmer Agent. Grayling, Mich.

## WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain,  
Potatoes  
\*And other\*

## Farm Products

\*FOR\*

## Cash or Trade

WE SELL

## Extra Good Groceries

—AND—

## Dry Goods and Hardware

—AT—

## Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR

## Staley's Underwear

—AND—

## Garland Stoves.

## Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

## WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER.

## AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SOBERSON

## ROOM! ROOM!

We have got to make room for Fall and Winter Goods, which we expect soon. Therefore we have concluded to

Slash Prices on all our Summer Goods.

We only mention a few of them as they are too numerous:

All our 50 and 60 cents Straw Hats go for	25c
All our 25 and 35 cents Children's Hats go for	21c
All our 10 cents Ladies Vests go for	4c
All our 15 cents Ladies Vests go for	10c
All our 20 cents Ladies Vests go for	12c
All our 30 cents Men's Summer Underwear go for	25c
All our 35 cents Men's Over Shirts go for	43c
All our 60 cents Ladies Summer Corsets go for	30c
All our \$1.00 Jackson Corset Waists go for	80c
All our 60 cents Ladies' Shirt Waists go for	43c
All our 15 cents Countess Dimplies go for	11c
One quarter off on all Men's and Boys' Clothing, and 1000 other bargains. Come early so you will get your best choice.	

John J. Clark's Machine Thread 2 spools for 5 cents.

R. MYERS, The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

CLIFFER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW,

(Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

## A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1899.  
LOCAL ITEMS.

The state tax of 1899, for Crawford County, is apportioned at \$3,371.40.

Go to the lunch at Dr. Niles', Friday, from 4 to 6 p. m.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

H. S. Buck, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Carl Wilson and wife returned from a visit south, last Monday.

Buy a Garland Stove and keep warm. For sale by S. H. & Co.

The contract for carrying the mail from Grayling to Sigbee and return, twice a week, is advertised.

E. N. Salling arrived here, Monday, on one of his occasional business visits.

Mrs. H. Trumley took the morning train, Tuesday, for a visit in the southern part of the state.

Our Grocery Department is the most complete in Northern Michigan. S. H. & Co.

Peter Olson is engineering old "Barney" about town for Bates & Company.

W. Eickhoff came home from Grd Traverse county, last week, having finished his summer work.

Born—Thursday, Sept. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilcox, a son, 11 pounds.

The Stanley Underwear takes the lead, buy no others. For sale by S. H. & Co.

WANTED—Situation of light work, such as choring, or job of trust. References. Enquire at this office.

FOR RENT—Five room house with wood house and stable. Inquire at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wright returned from a pleasant visit south and east, last Saturday.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kramer came back from a week's visit at Bay City, last Saturday.

FOR SALE—A good coal stove used but two winters. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—A book case, bedroom sets, stoves, chairs, etc. Inquire of T. A. Carney. sep28

Mr. and Mrs. R. Keeler returned last evening from a trip to Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Jackson.

L. Fournier and family took the afternoon train yesterday, for a visit to Saginaw.

Just received 3000 yards of Outing Flannels; fancy plaids, striped and mixed, at the store, of S. H. & Co.

Potato digging has begun, and it is found that the drouth has shortened the crop even more than anticipated.

John Fisher, a young man, was killed last week in Buell's lumber camp, east of Gaylord. A falling limb struck him on the head.

A burning chimney on the Commercial House, Tuesday evening, caused an alarm of fire to be turned on. No damage.

We offer you highly and fancy decorated Dinner Sets of 100 pieces at the remarkably low price of \$3.50 per set. S. H. & Co.

D. C. Hoobler and family moved to West Bay City, the first of the week. There are others that we should have preferred to see go.

It is said that the Southern Lumber Co has bought all of David Ward's land, west of Alba. It is one of the finest tracts of hardwood in the state.

Mr. Yake's little girl that was so seriously injured last week by being kicked on the head by a horse, and who was reported dead, is rapidly recovering.

Wait for the Great Cloak Sale at Claggett & Blair's, Monday and Tuesday, October 16th and 17th.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

A brace of partridge alighted in our garden, the first of the week and made their way into the cellar through an open window. E. C. Kendrick caught the hen which was fat as it well could be.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

H. Schreiber, postmaster at Sigbee, was in the village, Monday. He reports heavy damage to his corn crop by the frost.

The hard frost of last week was quite general throughout the state, and it is estimated that it cut short the potato crop at least a million bushels.

Miss Marla Kendrick came down from the school in Maple Forest to spend Sunday at home, and bid good bye to the brother who was about leaving for Nebraska.

Mrs. Niles and Mrs. Gulphard will serve lunch at their home, Friday, Sept. 29th, from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. In the interest of the Aid Society of the Presbyterian church.

A. R. Code, colonization agent for the Lode, of Au Sable, brought a party of 24 persons the other day, all of whom will settle on lands along the A. S. & N. W. R. R.—Tosco Gazette.

Every family in Michigan should read "The Household," a monthly magazine of unusual merit; subscription price one dollar a year. Subscribers to the AVANCE can have it for 50 cents a year.

The Christian Endeavor Society of this village wish to thank the people of Grayling for their kind entertainment of the delegates during the late convention, their assistance making the convention the most successful ever held in this district.

It won't last long. We mean our offer to have the "Michigan Farmer" sent on trial every week until Dec. 1st, for only 15 cents. Every farmer wants and needs a good farm, stock and home journal, and we recommend The Michigan Farmer.

The man Jacobs, who has been boarding with sheriff Owen for some time on various charges, on which he was acquitted, was bound over to the Circuit Court, Saturday, on the last charge of larceny. Bail was fixed at \$300.00, which was not secured, so he remains in the bastle.

T. A. Carney took a sample of corn to the Farmers picnic, last week, from the farm of W. A. Masters, that measured ten feet and a half in height, and had two mammoth ears to the stalk. It grew within twenty rods of the state experiment station, which the board pronounce worthless.

The Epworth League elected the following officers for the ensuing conference year:

President—Mrs. W. Woodworth.  
1. Vice Pres.—Mrs. Lee Trumley.  
2. Vice Pres.—Miss Angie Leece.  
3. Vice Pres.—Miss Clara Villita.  
4. Vice Pres.—Mrs. O. Blair.  
Secretary—Miss Hattie Burgess.  
Treasurer—S. S. Claggett.

The state tax for 1899, apportioned by the Auditor General, is \$4,735,356, over a million and a half dollars in excess of last year, caused by the Spanish war loan fund, a soldiers aid fund of nearly \$200,000, for the relief of needy and disabled soldiers of the late war, and the enlargement and creation of necessary state institutions by the last legislature.

The Soldiers & Sailors Association of Northern Michigan will meet at Standish next year in September. The reunion at West Branch was a "bummer" in point of attendance, etc. Over 400 chickens were killed, and 1800 meals served by the Ladies Relief Corps. Officers for 1899: President, Geo. Robinson; Quartermaster, S. E. Austin; Secretary, Col. A. Simmons, all of Standish.

The tenth district C. E. convention of Michigan, choose Gaylord as the next place of meeting, and elected the following officers: President, W. T. Warren, Atlanta; Vice Pres., M. F. Parker, Standish; Secretary, Mary A. Black, East Tawas; Treas., John Wiggins, Gaylord; Junior Superintendent, Mrs. E. B. Dillenbeck, Wittenmore; Mission Superintendent, Miss B. Simmons, Alpena; Superintendent boys brigade, W. A. Prince, Alpena.

There will be the usual Suit, Cloak and Fur Sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., Friday and Saturday, Oct. 6th and 7th. Also a fine line of plaid and crepon patterns in skirt and dress lengths, tailor-made skirts and silk waists, and a very fine line of silk undershirts. Mr. Chapman, who has given the sales in the past, will conduct this sale and guarantee satisfaction.

The oil question is one of absorbing interest in Grayling, and it is now pretty certain that a well will be put down to find whether the fluid can be found in paying quantities. Every citizen should be interested, and we presume that the subscription to the stock will be prompt and liberal. The fact that there is oil in this section is positive, but in what shape or quantity can only be known by boring. It proves a success it will benefit every one, and the expense of the test will not be heavy if distributed in proportion to the means of the people.

## BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE  
It is not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the forest of E. E. Barton, D. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hjalmar O. Benson, Ph. D., B. S. BAR-BEN is the great, old, known, and famous restorative and invigorator for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regulate their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The days of celery compounds, nervina, and similar restoratives are over. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. DRS. HARTON AND BENSON, 424 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY  
Lucien Fournier,  
DRUGGIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## The Three Day Cloak and Fur Sale!

The only big sale of the season will be at the "Grayling House," Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

The largest line of Jackets, Collerettes, Fur and Cloth Capes ever shown.

Mr. M. L. Ash, who gave such a successful sale last year, will be in attendance, and invites all his old customers to wait before buying.

The line is nearly twice as large this season. Every new novelty shown.

Lowest prices ever quoted. Watch for it: Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 5th, 6th and 7th, at the Grayling House.

As noticed last week, E. C. Kendrick has returned to his old home in Nebraska. His friends here had hoped that on the completion of his college course he would return here to reside, but the fates have decided otherwise. He will take with him the respect and kindest regards of this community, with their hope for his success.

The Farmers Pic Nic last Thursday, was an unqualified success. About two hundred were present, and enjoyed such a dinner as only the wives of Crawford County can provide. The day was passed in the most enjoyable sociality that can be imagined. There was no formality and no tiresome speech-making. The young folks, and some not so young, enjoyed the dancing and all were happy.

Every old soldier in this section has been, is now and will continue to be on a foraging expedition until October 5th, when Marvin Post-GRA-R will give a chicken supper at their hall. There will be fried chicken, stewed chicken, chicken pie and chicken pot-pie, such as your mother used to make. They have got all the coops in the county located, and guarantee that there will be enough for all. The proceeds will apply on payment for the hall.

Come and get acquainted. On Friday evening, September 29th, a reception will be given at the M. E. Church to the teachers of the public schools, and to those who have recently moved into our community. A cordial invitation is extended to all citizens, regardless of church name, to come and get acquainted one with another, and to welcome the new faces in our schools and the strangers who are among us.  
O. W. WILLITT,  
Pastor M. E. Church.

Fred Havens has severed his connection with Bates & Co's store, and shaken the dust of Grayling from his feet, and gone with E. C. Kendrick to Dawes County, Nebraska, to see what he can find. It is not decided whether he will turn cow-boy or enter some other line of business, but whatever he may do or wherever he may go he will carry with him the best wishes of all who know him. The most of his life has been passed in this village, and he has grown from a nice boy into a strong, clean man, well equipped by education and association for any position he may aspire to. He will be greatly missed and his going regretted.

As we go to press we learn of a most contemptible piece of work that was committed at the residence of C. L. Carpenter, last night, while he lay on a sick bed. Some one with the heart of a lion and the soul of a goat went there and wrecked his three bee hives, killed a lot of the bees and left them in such shape that Mr. Carpenter does not think he can save them. We hope the culprits will be apprehended, and would suggest as a fit punishment for a person so mean that they be staked in front of the hive and let the bees punish them.—Roscommon News.

Where ar' you Going?  
GOING TO  
CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S  
AFTER MY DRINKS.  
IF YOU WANT  
Good Drinks, Try their Emblem  
TEA for 50 Cents.  
It can't be Beat for the Money.  
They also sell  
the best 40c Tea in the Market.

ASK FOR  
JA-VO BLEND if you want  
the best 25c Coffee in the W orl  
They also sell McARTHUR'S PATENT  
FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread.  
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS,  
and FULL CREAM CHEESE  
Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto.  
Don't forget the place, but trade with  
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

## School Supplies.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.  
And Carry Everything in Stock  
Needed in the School Room, consisting of  
SCHOOL BOOKS, TABLETS, SLATES, PENS, PENCILS, SCHOOL  
BAGS, COLORED CRAYONS, ERASERS, &C., &C.  
We invite attention to our line of Tablets which is entirely new and larger than ever.  
LUCIEN FOURNIER,  
Druggist, Grayling, Michigan.

Endured Death's Agonies.  
Only a roaring fire enabled J. M. Garrison, of San Antonio, Tex., to lie down when attacked by Asthma, from which he suffered for years. He writes his misery was often so great that it seemed he endured the agonies of death; but Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption wholly cured him. This marvelous medicine is the only known cure for Asthma as well as consumption, coughs, colds, and all throat, chest and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Report has it that the G. R. & I. R. Co. has bought the Ward road and that it will soon be operated by that company.

The Bravery of Woman.  
Was grandly shown by Mrs. John Dowling of Butler, Pa., in a three years' struggle with a malignant stomach trouble that caused distressing attacks of nausea and indigestion. All remedies failed to relieve her until she tried Electric Bitters. After taking it two months, she wrote: "I am now wholly cured, and can eat anything. It is truly a grand tonic for the whole system as I gained in weight and feel much stronger since using it." It aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, improves appetite, gives new life. Only 50c. Guaranteed at L. Fournier's drug store.

The Cheboygan Lumber Co. has voluntarily advanced the wages of the men in their saw mill, one shilling per day.

Editor's Awful Flight.  
F. M. Higgins, Editor Seneca (Illa.), News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. He writes, two boxes wholly cured him. Infalible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Michigan Farmer is suited to every member of the farmers family. It is practical, reliable and clean and every farmer should be a regular reader of it. For only 15 cents we will have it sent on trial every week until Dec. 1. Sample copies free at our office.

A Powder Mill Explosion.  
Removes everything in sight; so drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. No need to dynamite your body when Dr. King's New Life Pills do the work so easily and perfectly. Cures headache, constipation. Only 25 cents at L. Fournier's drug store.

Cattle for Sale.  
500 cows, steers, helpers and calves for sale near Frederic, of different breeds, Durhams, Galloways and Jerseys.  
sepl4-3w H. C. WARD.

Notice.  
Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.  
SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Going Out of BUSINESS.  
Having decided to discontinue business, my entire stock of Merchandise consisting of  
Clothing, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Wrappers, Skirts, Blankets, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hats, Mackintoshes, Trunks, &c,  
Will be sold  
At Cost & less than Cost.  
The entire stock is composed of reliable and seasonable Goods such as we have always been known to carry, and while we regret that we must sacrifice this splendid stock, necessity knows no help for it, for we must Dispose of the Goods in order to convert THE SAME into IMMEDIATE CASH,  
Store for Rent, or will sell Building.  
IKE ROSENTHAL.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

Montgomery Ward & Co.  
We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,000,000.00  
We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day  
We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 3,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.  
OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 15,000 illustrations, and 50,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.  
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE  
M.M.S.  
SEE THAT FENCE  
Patented July 21, 1896. (TRADE MARK.) Patented July 6, 1897.  
60 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/2 as much material. Many posts as the old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.  
UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

COLTER & CO.  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
Is prepared to do all kinds of  
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING  
We have a Fine Stock of  
WALL PAPER,  
PICTURE FRAMES,  
WINDOW CURTAINS,  
PAINTS, &c., &c  
Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.  
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

YOU CAN PATENT  
anything you invent or improve; also get CAVAT, TRADE MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN. No FEE. No ADVANCE. No RISK. No LOSS. No HURT. No PAIN. No SORROW. No GRIEF. No ANGER. No REGRET. No REMORSE. No CONSCIENCE. No GUILT. No SHAME. No DISHONOR. No DISREPUTE. No DISCREDIT. No DISPARAGEMENT. No DISGRACE. No DESTRUCTION. No DEGRADATION. No DEBILITY. No DEFECTION. No DEFECT. No DEFICIENCY. No DEFECT. No DEFICIENCY. No DEFECT. No DEFICIENCY.  
C. A. SNOW & CO.  
PATENT ATTORNEYS, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
ADVERTISERS  
If others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 15 to 16 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
The Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.



## CRIME OF THE AGES.

### DREYFUS CASE THE DARKEST DRAMA IN HISTORY.

A Story of Tragic Incidents, Foul Intrigue, Vile Treachery, Suffering Innocence and Triumphant Victory.

The story of Alfred Dreyfus, a captain in the French artillery, who was convicted on the charge of selling state secrets to the German Government, is one of the most remarkable in the history of the world. It is a story full of dramatic and tragic incidents, of foul intrigue and vile treachery, of forgery, assassination, suicide and almost every species of crime and wickedness known to desperate and degenerate men. That dreadful drama that has so dishonorably affected a nation has overthrown five French cabinets, has driven three men to suicide, others to exile and many to undying shame and infamy. Nor is the end yet. Truth, justice, the sympathy and moral support of the unprejudiced in every land are on the side of Dreyfus, and the day will eventually come when the French nation will declare the innocence of the man whom it has twice condemned.

#### Dreyfus' Career.

Alfred Dreyfus is an Alsatian Jew. He received a military training at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, and in 1875 was appointed to a sub-lieutenancy. He made a specialty of the artillery service and his rise was rapid. In 1889 he was a captain in the army; in 1893 he was attached to the general staff—the first Hebrew to hold that position. He was married, the father of two children, and the future seemed rosy.

But Dreyfus was a Jew—a crime in France. Hounding Jews in that opera bouffe of a republic is a pastime and

wrong and injustice and hate. Friends rallied around her, and in the press and legislative halls the case of Dreyfus was kept ever to the front.

In June, 1895, Col. George Picquart became head of the secret intelligence of the war office. Documents came into his hands that convinced him that Esterhazy had written the bordereau and that Dreyfus was innocent. He communicated this belief to Generals Beldoffre and Gouze. But Esterhazy stood high in their regard, and Picquart was sent on a perilous mission to Africa in the hope that he would never return. This was in the fall of 1896.

Others, however, followed along the lines of Picquart in his investigation. Schœner-Kestner asserted the innocence of Dreyfus, and Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, openly accused Esterhazy as the author of the bordereau. The agitation was so strong that in January, 1898, the war office ordered a whitewash court-martial for Esterhazy. Picquart was recalled to testify. Esterhazy was acquitted according to program, and then Picquart was arrested on a trumped-up charge of forgery and sent to prison. The war office was still in the ascendant, while the lonely prisoner on Devil's Island was eating out his heart in suffering and shame.

The Zola Episode. Then came the novelist, Emile Zola, who in an open letter charged Esterhazy, Henry and the chiefs of the war office with conspiracy to ruin Dreyfus. This brought upon his head the wrath of the army chiefs and he was tried for slander and found guilty. He appealed, was again convicted and fled from France. M. Labori was his counsel.

France at this time was in a state of the utmost disorder. There were frequent riots. The cabinet of M. Méline failed to be succeeded by that of M. Brisson, and the general political fabric seemed on the verge of breaking up.

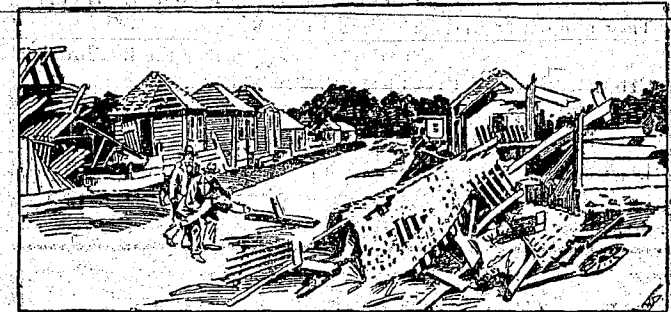
At this juncture—July, 1898—War Minister Cavallagnac asserted his belief

## PORTO RICO'S RUINS.

### TERRIBLE DEVASTATION OF THE GREAT HURRICANE.

Pictures of the Havoc Wrought in Our Peaceful Isle, Many Pathetic Incidents and Deaths of Heroism Followed the Passage of the Storm.

The recent West Indian hurricane, with its attendant loss of life and damage to property, was one of the worst calamities of the century. In Porto Rico alone the death list reached nearly 1,500, while the number of injured was three times larger. As to the damage and destruction of property, that is incalculable. Whole villages were swept away; growing crops were washed out by flood or leveled by the wind; shipping was dealt a costly blow; and the sea, for days and days after the terrific storm, tossed upon the



A BADLY WRECKED VILLAGE.

shores of the island a heterogeneous mass of wreckage that told of disaster to vessels, the crews of which perished.

Stores of grain, blazoned corpses came floating ashore to add their ghastliness and horror to the awful scenes already depicted there. Now and then, after the storm, a disabled and long-overdue steamer made its almost helpless way into the harbor, and from the men aboard these were gotten the stories of the storm's awful fury at sea. The entire island of Porto Rico was storm swept, but the worst destruction was wrought along the southern coast in the vicinity of Ponce and twenty miles inland. Sickening scenes abounded upon every side; half-dazed, sunken-eyed, weeping men, women and children went wailing to and fro; rows of dead awaited identification; strings of dead carts, with their gruesome burdens, rattled away to the cemeteries, while everywhere there was an oppressive, heart-rending, funereal atmosphere that seemed to hang like a pall of despair over the stricken isle.

Full particulars of the terrible storm show the great destruction and accentuate the horrible condition of the peasant, or poor. Houses and roofs to shelter were as serious questions as food was before the government issued free rations and made other provisions to feed the destitute. The ruins in most cases consisted of a floor only, with a few articles left thereon. At Ponce and along the southern shore the hurricane spent its greatest fury.



RUINS OF A NATIVE ABODE.

The front of the storm reached there about daylight and the wind and rain continued to increase all about noon, when they gradually subsided. This advance guard had broken the palm trees, snapped off and stripped of their fruit the banana and plantain trees—the chief food of the people—and had torn and beaten down the coffee trees and the sugar cane. Many houses had been unroofed; but few, if any, lives were lost, though many were injured by the flying debris.

At dusk the worst seemed to be over, for the wind and rain had ceased. But between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening the storm recommenced, accompanied by torrential rain and gales. The little Portuguese River, usually a mere creek, already swollen from the morning rain, became a raging torrent. It jumped out of its banks at a curve just above Ponce, and swept down through the streets. Small houses, with whole families, were borne down in its resistless current and either lodged in some fence corner or carried out to sea. In one yard in the city were found the bodies of daughter, father, mother and grandmother.

At one place in the street where the drift was checked, twenty-four bodies were picked up, most of them people. Some of them, however, gave evidence of refinement and one was thought to be an American, but so quickly does decomposition set in that it is not possible to tell. Dr. Wiley, an American physician, had a narrow escape from death. He had recently purchased and fitted up a handsome home, preparatory to receiving the bride he expected soon to bring from Chicago. He remained in his house as long as was possible. Tying his money to his arm, and in his underclothes only, he struggled through water up to his neck and at times over his head. Fortunately some one grasped him by the hair as he swept past a house and he was saved.

The flood was at its height near midnight and the scenes along the river were heartrending. House after house floated past toward the ocean, carrying its three, four, and even more, wretched passengers, who uttered piteous cries for help. The night was lighted by incessant flashes of lightning, though with little thunder. Many persons held lamps at their windows and balconies to aid the struggling and their rescuers.

It was a wonderful but horrible sight. A city of 30,000 people was entirely under water, a foaming torrent pouring through the streets; lightning flashing; men, women and especially

children struggling with the current, and then drowning; the rain ceaselessly coming down in sheets.

Many Heroic Incidents. There were many instances of heroism displayed. The Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A., led by their adjutant, saved at least 100 lives, by rescuing people from the water. The adjutant personally saved fifteen from drowning. With a life line tied to his waist, he dashed bravely into the torrent again and again, depending upon his men to draw his body out. The women of Ponce also worked bravely, and one noble fellow lost his life.

A flat valley, usually ten or twelve feet above the water level, extends along Del Rio Portuguese, stretching from half a mile to a mile on either side. On this plain the plantations are situated. Around the planter's house, and often near the river bank, cluster the huts of the peons, or laborers, from twenty to fifty on each plantation. Emilia Quinones, a prosperous planter living near the river a few miles above



IN WAKE OF HURRICANE.

the city, and his whole household of thirty souls, were carried away and not one saved.

Native estimates place the dead at 3,000 for the Ponce district alone, but the real number will never be known.



HE GOT WELL.

And the Despoiled Little German Band Saved His Life.

It was a sad scene. The old man lay on his bed, and by him sat the faithful wife, holding his worn hand in hers, and forcing back the tears to greet his wondering look with a smile. But he felt the cold hand falling on him, and he turned his weary eyes up to her pale, wan face.

"Jennie, dear, I am going."

"Oh, no, John—not yet—not yet."

"Yes, dear wife, and he closed his eyes; the end is near. The world grows dark about me. There is a mist around me gathering thicker and thicker, and there, as through a cloud, I hear the music of angels—sweet and sad."

"No, no, John, dear; that isn't angels; that's the brass band at the corner."

"What!" said the dying man. "Have those soundless dared to come here when they know I'm dying? Give me my bootjack. I'll let 'em see."

And, in a towering rage, the old man jumped from his bed, and before his wife could think, he had opened the window and shied the bootjack at the band.

"I've hit that fat leader in the neck!" And he went back to bed and got well.

He Sized Up His Customer. A rather loudly dressed "gentleman" stepped into the necktie department of a big shop the other afternoon, and in a supercilious tone that would have nettled a graven image into anger uttered the single mandatory word: "Neckties!"

Then he threw back his head as if the assistant was entirely beneath his notice. This top-lofty air aggravated the assistant, but he quietly displayed a number of late patterns with a deferential air.

"These," he said obsequiously, "are the very newest things and are excellent quality at a shilling."

"A shilling!" he snarled, snapping the customer's eye shilling! Do I look like a man who would wear a shilling necktie. Is there anything about me to indicate that I—"

"I beg your pardon, sir," meekly interposed the assistant; "the shilling counter is at the other end of the shop."

—London Tit-Bits.

Planos and Literary Reform. A funny story about Miss Marie Correll comes from Stratford-on-Avon, where that mystic novelist has been living opposite a young ladies' school. It appears that in this school are many planos, daily practice upon which by the pupils has been excessively damaging to Miss Correll's nerves. Driven to desperation, she wrote to the principal of the school, asking that when piano-forte practice was going forward the windows might be kept closed, as the noise interfered with the progress of literary composition. To which the schoolmistress replied that if the noise would prevent the composition of another book like the "Sorrows of Satan" she would order half a dozen more pianos.—New York Tribune.

Ancient New Mexican Idols. Agents of the bureau of ethnology at Washington have taken photographs of the unique collection of stone idols owned by ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M. He has over 1,000 of them, and they were all dug up on the sites of ancient Pueblo villages. Some are over six feet in height; some are light enough to float in water. It is difficult to tell the age of the idols; it is only known that they were used by the ancestors of the present Pueblo Indians before the Spanish conquest.

Least Interesting Country. An English traveler declares that the least interesting country in the world to visit is Corea.

## A REMARKABLE KNOWLEDGE.

### It Is Possessed by an Iowa Girl of Only Two Years.

Viola Olerich is the name of the most remarkable child in the State of Iowa. If not in the world. She is only two years and one month old, yet she is possessed of the gravity of a woman.



VIOLA OLERICH.

and, indeed, her face is the face of a mature, intellectual woman. Viola, by the way, is a very pretty child and gives promise of developing into a beautiful young woman. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olerich. Her father was recently superintendent of the public schools of Lake City, but he gave up the post for the purpose of devoting himself to the work of writing a treatise on education.

When Viola was one year and eleven months and twenty-five days old she passed an examination before two competent teachers. At that time the child knew not less than 3,000 substantives. It is probable that the vocabulary of this baby was at that time much larger than that of the ordinary man. Her father says that Viola knows more nouns than the average adult knows words. The unusual precocity of the child was noticed and developed by the parents, and when she once began to learn she learned so rapidly that her natural guardians were scarce able to keep pace with her.

Records of the child's work were kept by her parents and are very interesting. There is first a scrapbook in which are pasted the pictures of 1,100 various objects. Viola can tell the name of any of these objects by looking at the picture. In a separate book is kept a record of the names of the objects of the pictures which are pasted in the scrapbook. Viola calls the scrapbook the "picture book." She readily recognizes all the pictures in the book, and cannot only do this but is also able to read a number of simple sentences.

Her education has been conducted on the "sentence method" or the synthetic rather than the analytical system of teaching. The results have been most marvelous. The child can understand things which do not come into the mind ordinarily until the age of fifteen or sixteen has been reached. Mr. Olerich's theory of teaching is what he calls the "natural method." It rests on three principles, which he describes as follows:

1. To awaken a keen interest for educational work by the use of attractive apparatus—playthings for the child.

2. To treat the child at all times with the greatest of kindness and equality.

3. All the educational works of the child should be an interesting game of play—purely voluntary. No element of coercion or even undue solicitation should ever be resorted to.

"The secret of such wonderful success in the use of the natural method of instruction," says Mr. Olerich, "lies in the fact that great interest means undivided attention, and close attention means retention. Kind treatment and voluntary learning continually increase the delight for further inquiry."

With all her precocity, Viola has never "studied" a lesson in her life. She has only "played," and she always wants to play longer.

## LADY YARDE-BULLER INSANE.

Famous California Beauty Is Placed Under Care of a Guardian.

Lady Yarde-Buller, concerned in many remarkable episodes in Europe and California, has been adjudged insane, and a guardian appointed for her person and estate. She has run through a fortune in fifteen years and has gained notoriety by her eccentric behavior. Those who have been thrown into contact with her during the last few months testified that Lady Yarde-Buller's addiction to alcohol had increased so much that she is incompetent to manage her affairs. She spent her money recklessly and went so far as to



LADY YARDE-BULLER.

actually throw it away on the streets. While her actual income is only about \$400 or \$500 a month she had been spending \$600. Lady Yarde-Buller's career has been checkered. She was spoiled by her father, who was very wealthy, and when in her teens tried to elope in Japan with young Major Banks, afterward Lord Tweedmouth. Then she wedded an Englishman named Blair, who was killed in South Africa. Soon after his death she married Yarde-Buller, a Scotchman, who taught her how to drink. They quarreled and he sued for a divorce, alleging that she showed too much partiality for the society of Valentine Galsden, a mining promoter.

To agree with everybody is as bad as not to agree with anybody.

## CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.

### Career of One of the Most Prominent Men of Minnesota.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury, one of the leading men of the Northwest and conspicuous as one of the founders of the flouring mills center in Minneapolis, died at his residence in Minneapolis not long ago of heart disease.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury was born at Warner, Merrimack County, N. H., Oct. 3, 1842. He graduated from Dartmouth College at the age of 21, having partly supported himself by teaching. For six years later he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Montreal, and Sept. 12, 1866, he married Miss Mary A. Stinson, Goffstown, N. H.

After coming to Minneapolis in 1869 Mr. Pillsbury bought an interest in a small flour mill at St. Anthony's Falls. His father, George A. Pillsbury; his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, and brother, E. C. Pillsbury, were admitted to the firm, which continued as Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. until the acquisition of the property by the English syndicate in 1890. New mills were added to the original, and a system of elevators was purchased in connection with the mills. His "A" mill, capacity 7,000 barrels a day, is said to be the largest and best mill in the world. In 1890 Mr. Pillsbury retired from the conduct of his vast milling interests, though he



CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.

remained as the manager of the property for some time. The only public office he ever held was that of State Senator.

### Out of Order.

While the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church was sitting in New York, a quaint-looking old man, with a broad-brimmed, round-crowned hat in his hand, walked calmly up the aisle to the President's seat, bowing as he came.

"Mr. President," he said, "I want to talk."

Nobody knew the speaker, and the President asked, "Are you a member of this body, sir?"

"No, sir," replied the old gentleman, "but I want to talk."

The President reminded him that none but members had a right to speak, but an aged minister who had just come in recognized the would-be talker, and said, "I move that the Rev. Elias Van Benschooten have leave to talk."

The motion was carried, and the old man went up to the President's table and drew from his pocket a roll of bank-bills. These he counted—eight hundred dollars in all. Then he drew out another package of securities amounting to thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, and counted them out, afterward, in a few well-chosen words, presenting the whole sum to the Synod for educational purposes.

It was the first endowment made in the Dutch Reformed Church for theological education. The old gentleman's speech was certainly out of order, but everybody felt that it was distinctly a speech in the right place.—Christian Work.

## GEN. P. J. JOUBERT.

Boer Commander's Most Celebrated Fighter in South Africa.

While Gen. Paul Kruger is the head of the Boer republic, the military chief is General P. J. Joubert, the man who carries out what Kruger plans. Joubert is the most celebrated fighter in



South Africa. He is the commander-in-chief of the Boer army, and is looked on as the country's savior.

Gen. Joubert is a man of great energy and will, and withal crafty as a North American Indian. He led the Boers at Majuba Hill, where 280 English gave up their lives, General Joubert losing but five men. He beat the English at Ladysburg, commanded the forces at Bronkhorspoort and Spui, and finally caught Jameson like a rat in a trap through quick mobilization of troops and superior marksmanship.

The North and the Candle. Moths fly against the candle flame because their eyes can bear only a small amount of light. When, therefore, they come within the light of a candle, their sight is overpowered and their vision confused, and they cannot distinguish objects they pursue the light itself and fly against the flame.

## FLASHES OF FUN.

### Assistant—How would you designate a paper devoted to palmistry? Editor—Call it a hand organ.

Larry—The dog that bit my head his tongue out. Denny—Bedad! Oh, wjsh he had had his tatbe put.

"So you heard a man say he thought Miss Bangs played the piano beautifully?" "Yes. You see it was a deaf man."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Stubb—I tell you that old retired sailor said the right thing when the cyclone shook his house. Penn—What did he say? Stubb—Shiver my timbers.

Pearl—Goodness! Who is that rude man puffing his cigar in our faces? Ruby—He is one of the men who declares the smoke nuisance must be abated.

"Jane, did you break the china plate?" "Yes'm. You got taken in with that plate, mum. It's a weak 'un. It broke the fourth time I dropped it!"—Tit-Bits.

"Johnson has quit playing poker. I notice." "Yes," he said, "his wife cried about it so that he gave it up." "Ah! I see. Game called on account of rain."—Indianapolis Journal.

Stubb—Why in the world did they call that fat, bucking horse Delay? He throws every one that attempts to ride him. Penn—They called him that because "Delays are dangerous."

"Poor Bikins is dead. He drank a gallon and a half of straight whisky, fourteen high balls and half a keg of beer night before last." "Is that so? What was the cause of his death?"

The Missionary—My erring brother, have you been Christianized? The Native—Not completely. They have gobbled all my land, but I still have my few clothes.—Indianapolis Journal.

Miss De Puyser—I can trace my ancestors back to the reformation. De Jones—That's nothing. I can trace mine back years and years before they attempted to reform.—Chicago News.

"Did the last show have a good run?" Inquired the advance agent. "Should think so, stranger," responded Amber Pete, "thirty miles with dogs an' gun behind you is a pretty good run, ain't it?"

"Of all the delegates that I met at that Christian Endeavor convention," said Dr. J. I. Hill, "I liked him best who, on being asked what his business was, said, 'I am a cheer-up-odist.'"

Success. "Jones—I actually believe, my dear, that you think more of my dog than you do of me. Mrs. Jones—I'd like to know why you think so. Jones—Well, you never allow him to eat anything you cook."

Scene—Canal side, Sunday morning. Lady—Do you know where little boys go to who bathe on Sunday? First Arab—Yus. It's farder up the canal side. But you can't go. Girls ain't allowed.—Punch.

Terrance (with a nod)—Yer not workin', Dinah. Are yer out of a job? Dennis—Shure. Oi fell off a nine-story buildin' yesterday, an' Oi got mad an' quit. Terrance—Aw, go on! Yer too sensitive.—Judge.

"Do you know who you are under?" thundered the British and German in one breath. "Yes," responded the native of far-away Samoa, "some of us are under the weather, and the rest are under a delusion."

"Aguinaldo declares," said the corporal with the newspaper, "that in a few weeks the European powers will recognize him." "Faith," responded the Irish volunteer, "his own mother wouldn't recognize him if he kitch him."

"Do more people die on one season than they do another?" asked the promising boy in the insurance office. "I don't know about that," responded the boss, "but it seems very strange that grandmothers should always pass away during the baseball season."

Quinn—The bill passed by our Congressman was identically the same as the one passed by the New York Congressman. De Fonte—Well, it's a wonder our Congressman was not appended. Quinn—What for? De Fonte—Passing a counterfeit bill.

Dr. Quack—You seem to be much better this morning. Of course you followed the prescription I gave you? Patient—Indeed I didn't. If I had, the chances are I would have broken my neck. Dr. Quack—Why, what do you mean? Patient—I threw the prescription out of the third-story window.—Chicago News.

City Editor—Mr. Strong has been in to-day, and he had murder in his eye. How in time did you come to speak of Mrs. Strong's "alleged husband" in that paragraph about her accident? J. Fresh—I did it to steer clear of a libel suit. You know you told me always to say "alleged thief," "alleged murderer," and that sort of thing.—Boston Transcript.

An Irishman who had taken a seat in a theater other than the one he reserved checked called for was remonstrated with by the usher, who insisted on his getting up and giving his seat to the rightful purchaser. "G'wan wid ye," excitedly retorted the Celt; "the seat is moine, an' Oi'll stand up for me rights if I hev to sit here all night!"—Richmond Dispatch.

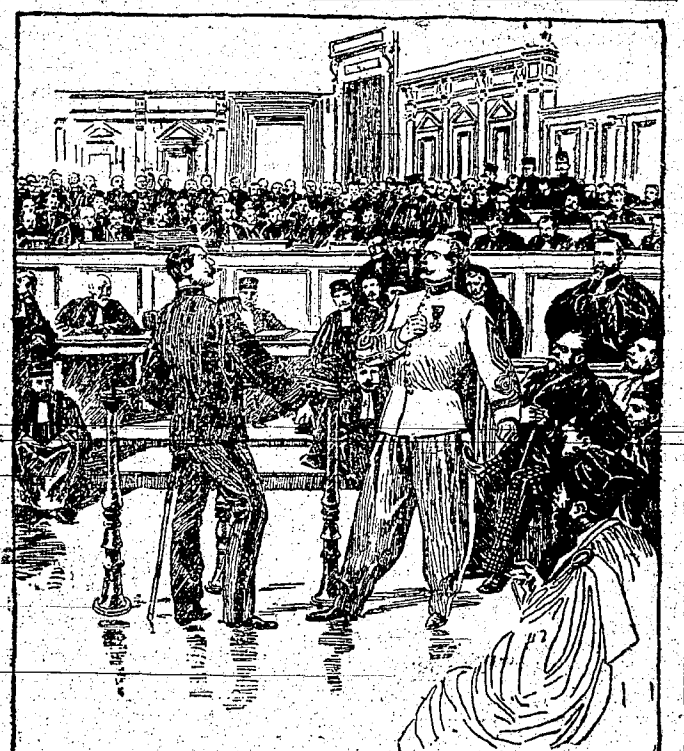
A Family Burial Place. A clerical correspondent of the London Spectator says that the following inscription is to be found on a marble slab in the parish church of Tetbury, Gloucestershire. "In a vault under the north wall of the church, the remains of this parish. Particulars the last day will disclose. Amen."

Crane of His Content. "The Lynx is putting on insufferable airs these days," said the Lion to the Bear.

"What has he to base his conceit on?" asked the latter.

"Well, he says he's the only animal in the jungle that has the remotest connection with golfing."—Harper's Bazar.

Sim a Millionaire. The King of Siam is one of the richest of the monarchs of the world. He is believed to own \$200,000,000, and he is now to enjoy the good things that are within his reach. His palace is like a city, as nearly 5,000 persons live in it.



HISTORICAL CONFRONTATION OF HENRY AND PICQUART.

a passion. Schemers carry favor by it in the estimation of the baser elements, and France has a superabundance of the former. Then Dreyfus was brilliant and studious. These qualities generated envy, and so, in 1894, when certain high-born and accomplished rascals wanted a victim upon whom to cast the odium of their malodorous lives, what more natural than to select the despised and envied Jew—Dreyfus?

Calling State Records. In that year—1894—spies of the French secret service department recovered a letter from the office of the German embassy in Paris which seemed to indicate that some Frenchman was carrying secret information to that office. The letter contained the sentence: "This dog of a D— is really getting too greedy." In September, 1894, the spies brought to light another document known as the bordereau.

It was in the nature of a memorandum naming five military secrets which the writer offered to convey to the unnamed person he was addressing. It was turned over to the miserable Mercier, French Minister of War, and he summoned experts who pronounced it to be the work of Dreyfus. Major du Paty de Clam, one of the most execrable scoundrels who have figured in the whole national drama, was given the bordereau for further investigation. He summoned Dreyfus before him. The investigation was secret, and the infamous Paty de Clam pronounced Dreyfus guilty, and added that the latter had made a full confession. Dreyfus was arrested and incarcerated in the Cherche Midi military prison.

The First Conviction. In December, 1894, Dreyfus was put on trial before a court-martial. The trial was a farce. It is now known that not a particle of credible proof was adduced against him. Casimir-Perier, then President of France, left it on record that only one incriminating document was laid before the judges, and that document was a forgery. The principal witnesses against the prisoner were Colonels Henry, Esterhazy and Paty de Clam. Dreyfus was convicted. His conviction was necessary to shield others just as his second conviction was decreed upon for reasons of state.

Jan. 5, 1895, Dreyfus was publicly degraded, his sword being broken and his uniform defaced. The Parisian mob shouted "Down with the Jews!" and "Live the army!" and a little later the prisoner was taken to Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, to suffer imprisonment for life.

Working for the Prisoner. The case of Dreyfus apparently was closed. The conspirators who had condemned him were strong and powerful. It was unpopular and unsafe to speak a word in favor of the prisoner or of the proscribed race to which he belonged.

But the case was not closed. The heroic wife of the prisoner, Mme. Lucile Dreyfus, remained, to fight for the honor of her husband, in whom she believed, and with an loyalty that was her battle against entrenched

in Dreyfus' guilt, and his speech to this effect in the Chamber of Deputies was ordered posted throughout France. He produced a document at the time that he said had convinced him of Dreyfus' guilt.

It was, retorted, that the document was a forgery and was committed by Col. Henry. The latter soon afterward admitted his guilt and then committed suicide. Previous to this Lemerclier-Picard, who figured in the scandal, committed suicide, and last spring, Lorimer, Col. Henry's former clerk, followed suit.

After the Henry-Basco Cavalagnac resigned as Minister of War, Gen. Zurlinden succeeded him, and he soon resigned because he was opposed to a revision of the Dreyfus case. A month later still another War Minister, Gen. Chanholle, went down and out for the same reason, and after him the whole cabinet. Francois de Pressense was expelled from the Legion of Honor because he raised his voice for Dreyfus, and others suffered social ostracism and political death for like offenses. There were accusations and recriminations, threats of riot and rebellion, and other resignations from high offices, all because of the exile away off on the coast of Guiana.

New Trial Ordered. This was the situation at the opening of the present year. Then the testimony of Dreyfus, taken on Devil's Island, was presented before the Court of Cassation, which was considering the granting of a new trial to Dreyfus. Events then crowded on one another. Paty de Clam was arrested in Paris and imprisoned. Esterhazy, who had fled to London, confessed that he was the author of the bordereau. In June the Court of Cassation ordered a new trial for Dreyfus and referred the case to the Rennes court-martial. July 1 Capt. Dreyfus arrived at Rennes, and Aug. 7 the second court-martial began.

The details of the trial, famous and infamous alike, and the outrageous conviction of the prisoner are familiar to all. The fight made for their client by M. Labori and M. Demange and the prejudiced and unfair rulings of the court-martial's president, Col. Jouaust, will live, the one a record of honor, the other a record of shame. It was not Dreyfus so much as France that was on trial at Rennes, and France convicted herself of an infamy as deep, an injustice as black and a dishonor as great as ever stained the life of a nation. But one thought can come to a person considering the present result of the drama: "A government that cannot do justice to the humblest of its citizens has no justification to exist."

Consumption of Beer. It is estimated that the consumption of beer in the entire world amounts to \$1,080,000,000 per annum.



## NEBRASKA'S GREAT CORN CROP

300,000,000 bushels is the estimate made by the Nebraska Corn Growers' Association. A conservative estimate of Nebraska's corn crop, which is now safe from frost, is 300,000,000 bushels. It is hard for the mind to grasp just what these figures mean.

Counting 60 bushels of shelled corn to the load, it would take five million teams to haul the crop to market, a caravan that would reach around the world. It would take an army of 80,000 men over two months to husk it. If they husk 60 bushels a day each, it would take 600,000 cars to haul the crop, a train over 4,000 miles long. At no time within the past ten years has there been such a tendency on the part of farmers to look for new locations, either to better themselves or to provide homes for their children. Many sections in the East are overgrown with thousands of acres of rich, well-watered lands can still be had in Nebraska and northern Kansas at comparatively low prices. Thousands will visit that country this fall, as the railroads have announced cheap-rate harvest excursions for Oct. 3 and 17.

A Philadelphia, Pa., man, "It's no use," remarked Mr. Blykins, as he looked at the thermometer.

"What's the trouble?" "A man can't tell what to do. It's so warm that I can't get along without a fan, and if I fan myself sufficiently to make any impression I'm sure to over-exert myself and get still warmer."—Washington Star.

**Chicago Great Western Increase.** The gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Ry. for the second week of September, 1899, show an increase of \$37,922.70 over the corresponding week of last year, making a total increase of \$65,000.98 for the first half of September. The total increase for July and August, the first two months of the fiscal year, has been \$156,635.08. Increase in net earnings since July 1, \$71,367.15.

Unrequited affection. They were sitting on the bench trying to catch what the wild wares were saying.

"I dearly love the sea," said the first girl, as she gazed at the billowy expanse.

"Oh, what's the use," replied the second sweet girl, "You know the attempt to extract gold from it was a failure."

## SUFFERED 25 YEARS



Congressman Botkin, of Winslow, Kansas.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin says: "My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Man-Hin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicines have given me almost complete relief and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Peruna is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections."

"J. D. BOTKIN." The most common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Congressman Botkin was a victim of this disease twenty-five years. Peruna cures these cases like magic. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book.

The microbes that cause chills and fever and malaria enter the system through mucous membranes made porous by catarrh. Peruna heals the mucous membranes and prevents the entrance of malarial germs, thus preventing and curing these affections.

## TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARET'S. I am sure that this was the cause of the trouble. I am still taking Cascarets, and the only catarrh worthy of notice by sensible people."

Geo. W. Bowles, Dairfield, Mass.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Griefs. 25c. 50c. 1.00. Sold by Druggists.

HO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



Don't be fooled with a machine that will keep you dry in the hardest storm but the Fish Brand Slicker. It not only keeps you dry, but it is a real raincoat. A. J. TOWNE, Boston, Mass.

**SLICKER** WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

**Ely's Cream Balm** WILL CURE CATARRH. Druggists, or by mail, ELY'S MEDICINE CO., 53 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CURE WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.** Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. 25c. 50c. 1.00. Sold by Druggists.

## Pain Conquered, Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—Mrs. DELLA REMICK, RENSSELAER, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

## PLEASES ITS PATRONS.

Grand Trunk Adds New Dining Cars to Its Equipment.

The Grand Trunk Railway has added two additional dining cars to its equipment. They are models of artistic beauty and materially add to the pleasure of traveling over this popular system. With improved first-class coaches and the finest sleeping cars that are run on any through train in America, it was essential to have the finest that could be gotten. The new dining cars, therefore, were placed on the middle and western divisions, running between Suspension Bridge and Chicago. The cars are much appreciated and admired by the traveling public. The cars are 74 feet over all and are equipped with standard wide vestibules, steel platforms and six wheel trucks, with 35-inch steel tread wheels. Air signals are attached, an anti-telescoping device affixed, and all modern appliances added.

The general exterior appearance of the cars is similar to the new standard day coaches which are run on the Grand Trunk system. The windows are glazed with heavy plate glass, are double, being dust proof when shut. The dining room is large, being 81 feet 8 inches long, and will seat thirty persons comfortably. The general style of the interior design is colonial, in quartered oak. The chairs are of oak, upholstered in leather. The windows are decorated with costly draperies, and the openings into the dining room are provided with ornamental portieres. The floors are carpeted with handsomely designed Wilton throughout the whole length of the car, and the vestibules doors are covered with rubber tile.

The kitchen and pantry are equipped with refrigerators, range, steam table, lockers and all modern conveniences, the tables being covered with polished brass. A very handsome and beautifully designed sideboard is placed at one end of the dining room, just in front of pantry and opposite to the sideboard a wine locker is provided. China and glass closets, wardrobes and white metal washstands are in evidence in accordance with modern practice. The cars are heated with hot water coils in connection with steam from the engine and lighted by what is known as the Adams and Westlake Acme lamps, and the trimmings throughout are of solid bronze, most beautifully designed. The new car which is now running between Suspension Bridge and Port Huron, is elaborately decorated in a general green and gold effect, while the one operated between Port Huron and Chicago is artistically decorated in gold and maroon being the predominant color, giving the car a most comfortable appearance. Altogether they are superb creations of skilled workmanship and greatly admired by all who see them.

"She got there in time," "Madam," said the fat man to the bedraggled woman who boarded the car, "could not you have told that it was going to rain when you left the house?" "Yes, sir, I could," she promptly replied. "Yes, I saw that it was going to rain, and I had no umbrella, but it was the last day of the sale of 30-cent perfume for 9 cents a bottle, and I had to get down to the store or miss the biggest bargain of the century."

## Coincidences.

Fuddy—There is something peculiar about Titcomb.

Duddy—Never saw anything good about him.

Fuddy—I mean it. It funny how things turn out with him. He says he has on three different occasions made up his mind to move just as his landlord had made up his mind to bone him for rent. Titcomb thinks such coincidences are wonderful.—Boston Transcript.

## Ladies' Plaid Golf Capes.

The new fall and winter styles in ladies' wear are now out, and as a rule, are more bewitching than ever. A most fascinating garment is the ladies' plaid golf cape illustrated and described in another column of this paper by the John M. Smyth Co. of Chicago, and at the extraordinary price of \$5.65. This golf cape is indeed wonderful value, and yet it is but a sample of the thousand and one useful articles illustrated and described in the enormous catalogue of the John M. Smyth Company.

For those who are accustomed to sending away from home for their goods it is of the greatest importance to know the character and reliability of the establishments selling goods to families from catalogues. The great emporium of the John M. Smyth Co. has been established for a third of a century, and has furnished over half a million homes in Chicago and vicinity alone, and enjoys the confidence of the public by its many years of fair dealing.

Satisfied. The Face—Just think! Not a single man at the hotel.

The Fairly—Well, I rather prefer married men myself.—Kansas City Independent.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Cost of a Royal Family. The total cost to Russia of the Imperial family is \$20,000,000 per year.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Remedy for Children. Cures croup, whooping cough, sore throat, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. 25c. 50c. 1.00. Sold by Druggists.

## THE OLD WEDDING RING.

It was made, they said, from golden gold. Poor little ring, so frail and old. It was worn to a thread, for a while it has known A world of love, and regrets outgrown.

As I look at the ring, so fragile, so frail, That shines on my hand while I whisper my tale. I stoop, the delicate thread to kiss, For it breathes anew of its lived-out bliss.

And could I go back to the years that have passed, With the tender look that she wore to the last, My grandmother's face, uprising fair, Would smile, as if listening to love's sweet prayer.

By the ocean she lived, and loved, and wed, And beside it her first glad vows were said, While mid chorus of billows that singing broke, It was there the voice of her fortune spoke.

Ah! well!—she vanished a long time ago; She had joys and regrets that we all must know, But she rests with her lover, in changeless repose, And perchance remembers it all. Who knows?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE Rowland boys were the terror of all the other residents in the big city apartment building to which they had lately been transplanted from the country. But for the fact that Mr. Rowland was part owner of the Boylston Flats his sons would not have been tolerated in them for an instant.

Not that either Teddy or Oliver intended to be troublesome to those around them; they were merely too active, healthy boys, accustomed to fields, woods and the open country, rather than prim corridors, spotless marble stair cases, and never a place to play.

The sultry August day upon which the crowning incident of their city experiences happened was so rainy that the daily trip to the park was given up. So the boys amused themselves as best they could; teased the elevator man until he drove them from the elevator, and told them to keep out for a week, played "hunker" with every pet cat in the building, and finished by throwing their caps down the open space in the center of the curved stairway, sliding madly down the polished iron rail in order to recover them, and tramping

half an hour ago, the girl has her afternoon off to-day, and I've locked myself out of the flat. I forgot all about there being nobody to let me in, and my latch key is in my pocket book down on the dresser in my bedroom!"

"And the janitor has gone out, too; I saw him, and he said he was going down town!" put in Oliver, excitedly.

"And the engineer hasn't any keys. For I asked him yesterday when I did the same thing," exclaimed Mrs. Browning, sympathetically.

Mrs. Stacey stood as if paralyzed. When she would have called to the baby, creeping steadily across the broad window sill, Mrs. Rowland restrained her. To startle the child would almost certainly make it lose its balance and fall.

"Unwind me down!" directed Teddy suddenly, once more adjusting the ropes of the cherished swing about his body. A moment later he was twirling rapidly toward the child.

His face was a little pale and set, for to seize the child meant to take both hands from the rope, and Teddy, while privately entertaining great hopes of some time swinging up and down the shaft in triumph, holding on to the rope by his teeth, still felt dizzy at the thought of trusting to the rope around his waist alone. But when on a level with the baby he set his jaw firmly, signalled Oliver to hold the rope as steadily as possible, and kicked vigorously against the wall beside which he

hung in order to swing his body across the court.

"Twice he failed to reach the window opposite him, and the baby, interested in the floor of the court, did not look up. The third time he approached her she saw him and crowded with delight, stretching out her baby hands toward him and trying to rise to her unsteady little feet. But Teddy was swifter than she.

With a desperate lunge he flung himself against the window sill, let go his hold of the rope and snatched the child just as she tottered on the slippery edge of the polished stone. The sudden and violent movement combined with the jerky action of the rope, which swung sharply across the court again on the rebound, upset his balance completely. The eager spectators at the window high above, their hearts still thumping wildly from the excitement of the baby's danger, gasped with apprehension as the boy, firmly clutching the baby, fell heavily backward, slipping out of the loop on which he rested entirely, and dropping to a horizontal posture.

But Teddy was game. "Wind me up—quick!" he shouted to Oliver, and up he came, with only the loop around his waist to keep both him and his charge from the stone floor below. The baby, who viewed the whole affair as a new kind of play, kicked, crowed and quivered in his arms. But the loop held firm. Teddy managed, after a few efforts, to catch hold of the other loop with his feet, and presently he was being drawn in through the Rowland window, red in the face and breathless from the partially inverted position in which the upward trip had been made. Mrs. Stacey snatched her baby and fell to wildly kissing it, and the other ladies hugged Teddy, in spite of his objections.

"I'm all right, mamma; indeed I am!" he cried, wriggling away from his mother's affectionate embrace, "and you needn't cry, I'm sure. My jacket split when the rope slipped, but you can mend it, I know, and we won't ask you to let us keep the swing now, if you feel so badly about it. But I told you it might come handy. And say, mamma! Can't I have a piece of jelly cake?"

"I'm hungry, too," remarked Oliver, plaintively, "and, really, mamma, I was the one who first thought of fixing up the ropes like that, and I've done most of the work, anyway. Can't I have some jelly cake, too?"

Before Mrs. Browning had time to answer Mrs. Browning was trying to kiss both boys at once, and laughing heartily as she did so.

"You dear, funny, blessed little angels!" she exclaimed, drawing them out into the corridor and downstairs with her. "I've got a great big, lovely jelly cake in my pantry, and I'm going to make you eat every bit of it!"

Teddy and Oliver, being simple, natural, jolly urchins, said not a word to any one about the afternoon's doings, but the story spread through all the building, and they have had many champions since that time. True, as they have become more accustomed to city life, they have grown less noisy and boisterous, but the other occupants of the Boylston Flats are far more gentle in their judgment of them than of old, and it is doubtful if Mrs. Stacey could ever again bring herself to the point of calling Teddy a "dreadful boy," even should he chased her pet cat as often as he caught sight of that interesting animal.—Chicago Record.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

The Head of the Famous Family Who Died Recently. Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of the great family of railroad magnates, died suddenly at his residence on West Fifty-seventh street, New York. He was the eldest son of William H. Vanderbilt and was born on Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1853. He received an academic education and a business training in bank and railroad offices. Since 1897 he had been an official in

various railroads, and at the death of his father became the head of one of the greatest railroad systems in the world. Until recently he headed the directorate of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and Harleim, Michigan Central and other roads. Because of falling health his place as chairman of these boards was taken recently by Chauncey M. Depew as representative of the large Vanderbilt interests. His fortune, consisting of the controlling interest in the New York Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Ontario and Western, New York, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads; the Wagner Palace Car Company and at least \$40,000,000 in United States bonds, is estimated at not less than \$100,000,000.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the eldest son, is now the head of the house. It is not known yet whether his father in his displeasure over his marriage has cut him off with only a few millions, or whether the second son, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, now on a tour of the world, comes into the greater part of the immense fortune. The third son, Reginald, is living, and there are two daughters, Gertrude, married to Harry Payne Whitney, and Gladys, who recently made her debut in society.

There was nothing showy about Mr. Vanderbilt. He dressed simply and with modest taste. He was an elder in St. Bartholomew's Church and very

charitable, his gifts amounting to half a million yearly.

OLD WAUKEGAN LIGHTHOUSE.

The One Which Was First Established Back in 1849.

The extinguishment of the lamp in the old lighthouse at Waukegan marked another step in the history of that port. The lighthouse was established in 1849 and was rebuilt in 1860. In earlier years, when there was much shipping carried on from piers, the light was of great local value aside from its use as a coast light. This new light, which is of the fourth order and much more powerful than the old one, is both a coast and harbor light.

The location of the light so far back from the water's edge was responsible

for at least one beaching over twenty years ago, when lumber was received at a pier in front of the lighthouse. The captain of a small schooner coming over from Michigan with a load was told he could sail up and knock at the lighthouse door. Arriving at Waukegan late at night, he tried to do this, but found himself beached, with the light still afar off. When morning came the townspeople saw the schooner high and dry and were hilarious when they learned how it had happened. The lumber was unloaded and the schooner, scarcely hurt, was launched again. John Williams, a one-armed veteran of the civil war, kept the light from 1865 until his death thirty years later.

To a Horseless Carriage. Smooth, sleek and oiliest of wheeling things.

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Avant! thou horridlest of modern things! Unseen! Unto thy ugly self take wings! Think not with all thy gaud and glitter, coarse, Thou'lt e'er supplant that best of friends, the horse.

Youthful Dagger Wielders. The art of self-defense is inculcated early among some of the wilder tribes of the Caucasus, who instruct their children, as soon as they can walk, in the use of the dagger. First, the little ones are taught to stab water without making a splash, and, in the course of time, incessant practice gives them an extraordinary command over the weapon.

We have often wondered that in the craze for reform, and the craze for surgery, it has never been decided to cut off a father's hands, to cure him of stealing.

Trying to Be Cheerful. "Don't you wish you were a polar bear?" asked the perspiring friend. "No," gently answered the man who has had so much hard luck he has become humble. "I don't wish I were a polar bear. If I were it would be my luck to be one who has to live in a zoological garden and wonder whether the keeper is going to put any fresh water in his four-by-seven basin. It's a sad lot, but I'd rather be a human being and be able to go over to the ice-water tank when I feel like it and help myself."—Washington Star.

The Best Man Wins. Prize fighting may not be a pleasant subject, but it teaches a lesson—the inability of man to hold the championship for any length of time. Hop apply that great champion of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has for fifty years cured constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and liver trouble.

An Important Personage. Conductor—See that insignificant little fellow over there at the pie counter? Passenger—Yes; what of him? Conductor—He's more important than the President of the road. What he says goes.

Passenger—Indeed? Who, is he? Conductor—He's the train dispatcher.

Fifty Cents for Nothing. What will the incentive bring of man do next? This is a question some one asks almost daily. There is one, though, who leads all others, who for a quarter of a century has been making fine laundry starch, and to-day is offering the public the finest starch ever placed on the market. Ask your grocer for a coupon book, which will enable you to get the first two packages of this new starch, "RED CROSS" (trade mark brand), also two children's Shakspeare pictures, painted in twelve beautiful colors, natural as life, or the Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all absolutely free. All grocers are authorized to give ten large packages of "RED CROSS STARCH" with twenty of the Shakspeare pictures or ten of the Twentieth Century Girl Calendars to the first five purchasers of the ENDLESS CHAIN STARCH BOOK. This is one of the greatest offers ever made to introduce "RED CROSS" laundry starch. J. C. Hubinger's latest invention.

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Provision is the foundation of hospitality and thrift the fuel of magnificence.—Sir P. Sidney.

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Even the worm will turn—perhaps into a butterfly.

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## THE SONG AND THE SINGER.

The world loves eternally—  
His honey, not the bee,  
Its fruit and not the tree,  
The blossom, not the ground,  
The truth, not him who found,  
The light, and not the bringer,  
The song and not the singer.

We are but instruments.  
The strings attuned and tense,  
Whereon the hand of Time  
Strikes some few notes sublime  
And so the music prove.  
A thing for men to love,  
What matter whence it came  
Or what the singer's name.  
—Chicago News.

## HOPE.

BY JENNY WREN.

If there is a time trying to house-keepers, it is the period called house-cleaning.

Farmer Gray's wife was no exception—she was up with the last day after day, and gave little rest to those working under her supervision. But as paint which never showed signs of soil shone with new gloss, and even the possibility of dust was removed from where no trace of dust could be found, her eyes brightened, and a happy thought would go flitting through her brain.

"It will be all over, and everything ready, before Reuben comes home." Reuben was her pride—the boy who, utterly regardless of the clean, sand-floored, would walk boldly in where no other foot dared tread, leaving his imprint in mud to mark his course—the boy for whose future she had woven such wonderful air castles.

He must be a lawyer, a great man, one whose name she should some day see in the public prints. This seemed to her the very height of ambition.

Reuben was coming home—a college graduate—to spend with his vacation, and then back to the busy town to earn fame. Was it any wonder the floors, the walls, the ceilings, must give evidence of their mother's delight?

Trudging along at a slow jog-trot, occasionally speaking a word of encouragement to the tired mare, Farmer Gray was nearing home. But a troubled look rested on his face, very different from the bright cheerfulness generally found there, and ever and anon his eyes wandered stealthily to a little figure perched on a high seat at his side.

One could see only the face—a pined, worn little face, from which two great brown eyes peered out, and seemed to take in every blade of grass by the roadside, every leaf upon the trees, as some wonderful heaven-sent vision accorded her.

"You mustn't mind, my dear, if Mrs. Gray seems a little put out like when she first sees you. It's house-cleaning time, and she don't much like strangers' botherin' her; but she'll soon find out you won't be in the way, and when she sees the roses comin' back to your cheeks she'll be happy enough. Only don't worry her at first she's a wee bit dustered."

"Oh, I'm so sorry you brought me, if she won't like it!" answered the child—for child she seemed, sitting there, though seventeen summers had passed over her head.

"There, there, now! She will like it, I tell you; and when she once sees you, and feels sorry for you, you'll find how kind and good she is," said the farmer, striving, with the remembrance of duty done, to reassure his sinking heart, as he came in sight of his own pasture land.

He had gone bright and early that morning into the doctor's office to tell his old friend of the honors his boy had won, and that soon Reuben was coming back to them; and after giving him a few words and a warm hand shake of congratulations, the doctor had added:

"I was thinking of you, wishing for you, as you entered. There is a little girl here who is dying for the want of pure country air and a little nursing in the way of food. She needs plenty of milk and liberty to roam all day in the fields. Take her back with you; it will be the making of her. And tell Mrs. Gray I sent her, and am coming down soon to see how she is getting along."

"It's house-cleaning," answered the farmer, and a world of meaning was in the short sentence.

Both men looked grave; but the doctor spoke again:

"We can't let the girl die if it is I, I tell you, Gray, she is starving for country air, for green fields, and the music of the birds. Let her go, Mrs. Gray won't turn her out."

So it was decided; but Farmer Gray's "Whom?" rang out a little less loud than usual, as he reined up the old horse at his own door; but the quick housewife's ears caught it, and it brought her speedily to the door, to bid him welcome, and see if his boots were fit to tread her spotless floors.

The tracking them with mud shoes was left for Reuben. Poor Mrs. Gray! She was hot and tired, though she would not have acknowledged it. Her feet were weary, for all day they had borne her weight.

"What have you got there, Seth Gray?" questioned she, in tones shrill and sharp. "Company, I declare, and it's house-cleaning!"

Then, as the farmer tenderly lifted down the girl in his strong arms, she continued:

"A child, I declare! Well, all I can say, Seth Gray—you must stay at home and take care of her!"

She turned away, forgetting, in her indignation, even her floors.

"Never you mind," said the farmer, as he noticed two great tears swimming in the large brown eyes, and trembling, ready to fall, on the jetty lashes, while the delicate mouth quivered. "It's just her way. She don't mean it. Come now, dear."

"You'd better show her to the spare room," interrupted the shrill tones again, as they entered.

Then, as her husband returned alone from his errand, his wife's wrath broke its bounds.

"Are you mad, Seth Gray, to put any more care on my shoulders at this time? You can take another trip to town to-morrow and take the old back to the farm from my hands are full."

"The doctor said we could save her," the graveyards near Havana, Cuba.

life, mother. I thought we wouldn't let her die for the want of trying."

Mrs. Gray said no more, but that evening, when she was washing her favorite china with her own hands, and a little figure, stealing up beside her, whispered, "Let me help you," though she answered, "Such as you cannot help," all remonstrance ended there, and soon the little fingers were deftly wiping the smoking dishes, and, with careful haste, putting each in its appointed place.

Somewhat, as the days wore on, Mrs. Gray found she had more time to sit and rest—that instead of added care, it seemed lessened; while a little fairy-like figure flitted here and there and everywhere, like a burst of sunshine.

House-cleaning was over now; her voice had lost its harshness, her brow its frown; and as hope, who had rushed to her own room at the sound of wheels, watched her from a window open her motherly arms to welcome her boy, saw her happy tear-dimmed eyes, the girl wondered how she could have ever regarded the woman with such dread.

Hope's own eyes did not seem so big now; a faint peach bloom had stolen into her cheeks; her figure had lost its angular lines in rounded curves; and all day a thanksgiving seemed to come bubbling to her lips in song.

"Why, who's that, mother?" questioned the tall, handsome young man, as he turned his laughing blue eyes out through the open window and saw the little figure among the flowers.

"She's a child father brought me home in house-cleaning. I wasn't overglad to see her, but I think I'll miss her when she goes."

An amused smile overspread the listener's face. He could appreciate that welcome at no inopportune a season as house-cleaning time.

Reuben wondered, as the days lengthened into weeks, why his home-coming had never been so pleasant before.

He, too, began to think he would miss Hope when she went away. Somehow the sorrow had lost its look of stiffness, and even had an air of habitation, with its fresh flowers in every available receptacle.

"Well, I guess we have done all we can for Hope," said the farmer, one day. "Poor child! she's an orphan, and will have to win her daily bread. But she's got back some of her strength, and the color has found its way back to her face again; and you must be tired of havin' the care of her"—this with a quizzical expression, while he narrowly watched his wife's face.

"You'll do no such thing, Seth Gray! Just like a man—when the girl's beginnin' to pick up, to whisk her off to the hot town again! She's learned my ways now, and she's not much in the way. Besides, she's company for Reuben."

So it seemed, as out to the queer-roofed porch they sat side by side, she listening, with downcast eyes, and a happy, tearful smile, while he told her how different his home had seemed since she had entered it, and how, in solving the enigma, he had discovered his boy for her.

"But what will mother say?" asked the sweet voice—for, since Reuben came, she had learned to say "mother," too. "She has such great and wonderful dreams for your future, and thinks that somewhere some princess, clad in shining robes, is waiting for you."

"I have found my princess, Hope!" he answered, placing his arm about her. "She is here, and her soul is clothed in such beauty—such glory shines through its windows (your eyes)—that she needs no outward embellishment! Only say you love me, darling, and I have no fear but that the mother who has ever smiled upon my boyish folly will not frown upon the first wisdom of my manhood."

So hand in hand, as the sun was sinking in magnificence, they entered the house together, and he led the shrinking girl to his mother's side.

"We have come to ask your blessing, mother," said Reuben, in his honest, manly tone. "Hope has made me very happy by promising to be my wife."

In mute bewilderment Mrs. Gray looked at them both, a sense of her own folly smiting her, as with a sharp sword, and bringing with a crash all her castles to the ground.

But she looked from the calm, resolute face of her son to the sweet, fair girl whose hand lay in his, and drawing Hope down, she kissed the young red lips, and uttered no word of her disappointment.

Farmer Gray heard the news with a shake of the head and a twinkle of the eyes, as much as to say he had predicted it from the first.

But when the good doctor came later to tell them that they had not, as they had supposed, given their son a dowryless bride, but that he, her guardian, represented a snug little fortune for her—though, in his proud love and young ambition, Reuben would almost have wished it otherwise—as the farmer whispered to his wife, "Blessings in disguise sometimes come even in house-cleaning," my dear," the last frown left her still comely face, and there was no one in the world so dear to her as Hope, her son's wife, and the little children whose feet bring dust or dirt, without reproach, upon the still spotless floor.

Artillery Against Lightning.

The summer of 1890 will be historical in Italy for its tale of victims to lightning stroke. The unusually violent thunderstorms that have succeeded each other at short intervals, especially in the Alta Italia, have caused many deaths then in any town during the last thirty years.

The storm from which the electric fluid is let loose is almost invariably charged with lightning, and it is now being seriously questioned whether the bombardment of such clouds, hitherto successful in protecting vineyards and olive plantations, might not also lessen the danger from lightning stroke.

A Congress per gli Spati contro la Grandine (congress for dispensing hailstones by artillery) is shortly to meet at Casale Monferato, and a large number of medical men, engineers, agriculturists and meteorologists have announced their intention to read papers and take part in the discussions, and to discuss the question above indicated in a downy consideration. The Congress will be held in the town of Casale Monferato, near the town of Casale Monferato.

A trust has been formed to control the graveyards near Havana, Cuba.

## SWALLOWED BY A BOA.

A SOLDIER'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE IN AN EASTERN JUNGLE.

Gulped Down by Inches—Terrified Volunteer Built a Fire and Roasted the Monster in Two—Became Delirious and Was Saved by a Woman.

Soldiers returning from the Philippines give evidence of having practiced with the long bow as well as the Krag-Jorgensen during their enforced stay in the islands. This story, from the pen of a mustered-out volunteer, now in San Francisco, displays a proficiency with the weapon of a picturesque liar that is positively startling.

The voracious soldier tells of a voracious snake, and here is his simple tale:

"Yes, I saw some hard fighting, but the only time I was really scared was by a snake. They say that those huge boas that the natives keep in their houses to catch rats are harmless. I know better. I had been with my company under the old day, and on a night, came on a lost way in the swamp and was separated from my command completely. Prostrated with the heat, often unconscious for a time, I had lost my gun and everything, and lay down to wait for morning near a deserted shack, where some native had once had a home and was soon fast asleep. I had lost one shoe in the swamp, and my bare foot had been severely cut and scratched in my race for life, and as I went to sleep it pained me so as to affect my dreams. I dreamed that I was still in the swamp, and that my left foot and leg were so heavy that I was being slowly pulled down into the mud by them, and that the swamp was boiling hot. I awakened to find the pain in my foot intolerable, though dulled by the feeling we experience when we say a limb is asleep. I felt that I could not move my leg. I sat up and looked at it, and put my hand under my knee and gave it a pull. In the dim light my leg seemed to extend off into the jungle indefinitely. Then I felt a twinge of pain and a sense of something gripping me about the shin.

"Wide awake and excited now, I saw that I was being swallowed by a huge boa. My swollen, bleeding foot had attracted him, and he had already swallowed it, and was swallowing my leg inch by inch, by those slow automatic pulsations with which these horrible reptiles get themselves outside their prey. I ran my hand over the creature's head and eyes. I felt his great lower jaw beneath my calf. I struck the head with my fist, I screamed and yelled for help. I struggled to a vertical position, bent the snake's body upward, and even fell over upon my back, but all had no effect. The swallowing went on. Every minute I would feel a prickling sensation in my leg, and then a sense of constriction, and was aware that I was an inch deeper down in the monster's anatomy."

"Then I lay quiet for a moment, thinking for my life. Each gulp of the snake sent a sickening chill over my body, but my head was clear. I thought with some satisfaction that the boa couldn't swallow but one leg, since he had not started upon both. Yet I knew he would never willingly disgorge the part of me he already possessed, and unless I was found early in the morning, my chance of life was small. I had no knife nor gun, but I was able to reach a good bamboo club and I began to beat the great serpent on the body, and over the head, too, as hard as I could. But my blows hurt my leg inside the snake more than they seemed to hurt him.

"At any rate the swallowing went on, and the snake's nose had reached the knee cap. I had nothing in my pockets but my pipe and tobacco and match box. Should I smoke and wait the turn of events? No, I would make a fire and see if I could roast the snake's skin while he swallowed me. Fortunately a pile of debris from the house, consisting in part of broken furniture, implements, and the like, lay not far from the snake's body, and doubling him over I reached it, and soon kindled it into a lively flame. Then reaching out with my hands and stretching my body toward some bushes that grew to the right, I caught a young bamboo firmly and dragged the great head of the boa's body squarely across the fire. At first he didn't seem to mind it much, but presently he began a series of most vigorous and powerful lashings with that little and tremulous body and tail, often nearly pulling me from my hold on the tree, and twisting my leg till it seemed he would wrench it from its socket.

"And yet those automatic waves of swallowing were not checked. I felt the creature's head inclose my knee, and, indeed, I am sure the gulps by which I was being taken in were quickened as the monster's blood was warmed up in the flame. I could not readily see what was going on in the fire, but I was sure it was burning brightly, because I soon felt the heat on my toes inside the snake's skin. This sensation increased and I soon realized that if I was roasting the snake my foot was being boiled at the same time.

"It was a terrific and protracted struggle. Sometimes my feet and legs were dragged around sideways till the snake's body was out of the fire; sometimes I was pulled backward till my free foot was kicking about in the frebrashes. But the boa's evolutions were aimless, the mere result of pain, while my efforts were always intelligently directed toward the keeping of my body across the fire. Occasionally I could free one hand and a piece of wood that I could throw on the fire, and after awhile, perhaps fifteen minutes, though it seemed as many hours, I was sure that the snake's lashings and coilings were weaker, though even yet the mouth was advancing up my leg. But I now let go my tree, rolled and crept about and secured more fuel, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing that my enemy was burned to a crisp in the middle, though the tail seemed still alive, as well as the head. My foot, I was sure, would soon drop off at the ankle if I could judge how well it was roasted by the pain I suffered."

"At last I sat up, and with a sick heart, I saw the snake just below my foot, and then, as I saw it, I felt a pang as never a soldier before had felt."

But whether you will believe me or not, that piece of a serpent continued to climb my thigh for an hour after that. At daylight, as I struggled through the jungle with that dreadful, heavy legging still on me, I met a native woman, who, pulling a knife from her belt, ripped the thing from the mouth near my hip down to my heel, and so freed me. I was delirious for four weeks after I got into camp, and my raving about snakes was considered all a fever dream, as some still regard this whole true story."

## HAVANA'S GOLOOTHA.

Skeletons of Cuba's Dead at Last Covered Over by Americans.

In the Colon cemetery in Havana, where the American seamen who perished in the Maine catastrophe are buried, in striking contrast to the reverence displayed by Anglo-Saxon peoples for the burial places of their dead, there has been for more than two centuries a human bone pit. Exposed to the glare of the sun, the mercy of the rains, there have lain for years the frames of those who once lived and loved.

This famous pit was first dug by Don Pedro Vial, in the year 1802, and from that day to this has been the receptacle for the skeletons of the Cuban dead. It is 110 feet square and 20 feet deep, and had been filled to the twenty-foot level. An eight-foot stone wall encloses it from the morbidly curious, and in external appearance it resembles an antiquated Spanish fortress or barracks.

The old Spanish custom of renting graves, none being able to buy outright, in Colon cemetery, easily explains the necessary existence of the "pit." A man dies, is buried in a rented grave, forgotten in a short time, the rent unpaid one year—his bones are dug up and thrown among his ancestors' in the mass of dead humanity; the grave, being already open, is held to receive the next body.

A careful estimate, no record having been kept, puts the number of human skeletons in this pit at 700,000. When one realizes that the pit is nearly three hundred years old, and the average life of man is a little less than thirty years, Havana's population for the last hundred years being more than 200,000, it is quite plausible that the estimate is most conservative.

American soldiers returning to this country have brought with them a skull or two, or a tibia, or a grinded rib.

In some cases the coffin and all have been dumped into the "pit" and left to the depredations of the vulture or buzzard, the scavenger of Havana, skulls with long hair still on are not infrequent sights, and in one case a skull still held fast a "switch."

Midnight rambles over the heads of these departed have been one of the pastimes of the morbidly inclined in Havana.

The American government, ever to the fore in the ways of civilization, has at last filled over the ghastly "bone pit," and the days of "luncheon on skulls" are past.

## Flower Girl of the Fleet.

"While talking to Admiral Dewey one day on the quarterdeck of his flag ship Olympia, in Manila Bay, a female voice interrupted our conversation, crying out in a very sweet way, 'Admiral, oh, Admiral!'"

The sound seemed to come from the direction of the water over the side of the big cruiser. The Admiral arose and, walking to the railing, responded: "Hello, little Marie, to an extremely pretty Filipino fruit girl paddling about in her native 'dug out.' She pitched up, in a characteristic girl fashion, several 'chicos,' a very delicious native fruit. 'Thank you, Marie. Don't give me so many, and turning to the marine on sentry-duty said: 'Here, sentry, you see some are bought from her' at the same time handing him a coin. The Admiral told the story of how the insurgents stopped her from selling her fruit around the various ships in the harbor, and sent her to the Admiral, where she was given a place of honor in the Admiral's quarters, and she was allowed to go and come whenever and wherever she pleased, and that she was protected from any interference."—Manila Correspondence San Francisco News Letter.

## Eucalyptus Trees for Cuba.

The eucalyptus tree, it is reported, will be extensively planted in Cuba in the hope that it will be effective in removing malaria. Experiments with this tree in the countries bordering the Mediterranean have shown that it is efficacious in ridding the country of malaria. Its beneficial effect in this regard is supposed to be due to the absorption by its roots of poisonous matter in the soil, and not to any medicinal exhalation from its leaves or to absorption of malarious matter by them. Medicinally it is useful and its wood is valuable. The tree has a phenomenally rapid growth, attaining great size. It requires a mean temperature of about 60 degrees, and is not able to endure a temperature below 27 degrees. In Southern California the eucalyptus has been extensively planted because of its supposed influence in inducing rainfall.

Should the eucalyptus prove as useful in Cuba as it has about the Mediterranean it will help to transform the low-lying portions of the island into healthy regions.—Chicago Record.

## Rubber Tired Policemen.

Washington, Ind., has a gun shoe police force. Every policeman in the department is required by the Chief to wear shoes with rubber soles and heels, in order, like a fairy godmother, to slip up noiselessly upon any person who may be in mischief and nab him when he least expects it.

If a patrolman reports for duty without his gun shoes he is immediately reprimanded, and is compelled to give cause for such base neglect of duty. If the officer is committed three times the "copper" would better be on the lookout for a new job.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Croquet's New Name.

The game of croquet has just been the subject of legislation by experts, and as a result the scientific game—played in the East—has been named by the experts as "billiard."

## SAVED BY ANOTHER GIRL.

Was Going to Suicide for Love, but, Being Susceptible, Didn't.

She was a telegraph operator, young and pretty and able to pleasantly entertain customers who had a desire to hang over her desk and talk after their messages. Her office was in a cozy corner of a drug store, and the amount of fancy work she did in a week was marvellous.

One afternoon a young man with a sad, far-away look, bent over the little counter beside her, and wrote upon and tore up seven blanks. Finally he handed her a message and asked to tone betraying the hopelessness of despair:

"How much'll that be?"

Instead of replying she read aloud: Miss Louise Montgomery, 4767 Dashley Avenue: Unless you telegraph at once recalling your decision never to see me again I will shoot myself to-night, Gerald."

Then she counted the words and said: "Forty-one cents."

While he was selecting the change from a handful of silver she looked at him steadily. He failed to find an extra cent, and as she handed back four pennies she asked:

"Are you the one who is going to do the shooting?"

He blushed and replied: "No, I'm just going to give her a scare."

"Well, then don't send this message," she advised. "Do you know what Louise would do with it?"

"No."

"She'd show it around to everybody she knows, and you would either have to carry out the contract or leave town. You can't make a girl feel bad by telling her that you are going to kill yourself on her account."

"Well," he asked, "what would you advise me to do?"

"Don't do anything."

"But I love her. I can't live without her."

"That's too bad. What a foolish girl she must be."

"Why do you think she is foolish?"

"Not to be in love with you."

She sighed just a little, and looked down at his money lying on her desk. It was at that moment that he noticed how pretty she was. She was more graceful than Louise, and her features were far more expressive than those of the girl for whom his heart had been breaking.

"Do you think," he tenderly asked, "that I—that if most girls were in her place they would return my love?"

"Yes," she said, only a little above a whisper. "How could they help it? Shall I send the message?"

"No," he hastily returned, taking the paper from her and tearing it to pieces.

It was at that moment that the prescription clerk walked around to where they were and asked her if she had the money for the drug store had left any word for him when he had left, half an hour before.

She said no, and the clerk leaned against the counter, drumming upon the Showcase with his fingers and exhibiting a disposition to remain.

After awhile Gerald walked out, and as he left he and the pretty operator exchanged glances that were more eloquent than words.

On the following day he went to the telegraph office again. As he turned the corner and saw the blue and white sign his heart gave a leap and his knees trembled.

In a moment he was standing at the counter, looking in a dazed, half-conscious way at a young man who was receiving a message and "breaking" at every other word, to have it repeated. When the operator had succeeded in getting the message at last he stepped forward to attend to Gerald's business.

"Where is the young lady who was here yesterday?" Gerald asked.

"She has been transferred to another office at her own request."

"Do you know where she is now?"

"No. She asked the superintendent not to tell where she went, and as they are engaged to be married I wouldn't care to try to persuade him to betray her."—Chicago Times-Herald.

## All He Asked.

It would seem as if in a moment she who had been a young, timid and shrinking girl was transformed into a daring and resolute woman, and as Miss Goldstathers stood before him in all the majesty of her beauty, even Philip Shortpurs, brave as he was, quailed under her powerful glance.

"When I say," she repeated, "that we can meet, hereafter, only my friends, I would have you know the true reason. I find that the management of my vast estates entails responsibilities which, woman though I am, I may not shrink. My father left me his all that I might worthily take his place, and I can not now be false to the trust imposed upon me. Matrimony would not do. It would take my mind away from the proper investment of my papa's millions. No! No! do not tempt me."

While she had been speaking, Philip Shortpurs, with that lightning-like rapidity of thought which was his chief characteristic, had seized upon the only alternative.

"Miss Goldstathers," he said, "I would indeed be a brute if I did not fully appreciate the delicacy of your position; but will you grant me one favor?"

"I should be only too happy," replied his fair companion, "to do all in my power as a friend."

"Then listen," said her undismayed lover. "In two years from now, by hard study, I can be admitted to the bar. If I can not be your husband, let me, at least, be your lawyer."—Tom Mason in Pack.

## A Refrigerator Cave.

The Mammoth cave has been praised and eulogized time and again as being the greatest curiosity of Kentucky, and even of the world, but it remains for the County of Clinton to come to the front with a phenomenon in the nature of a cave that surpasses all others. It is known as "Ice Cave." It is on the farm of old "Uncle" Tom Kelsey, about fourteen miles east of Albany and one and one-half miles from Gap Creek store, near the Clinton and Wayne county line, on a spur of the Poplar Mountain. The mouth of the cave is a broad open sink, and a

sink of some eighty yards almost perpendicular opens up a cavity in the earth filled with rooms of various sizes and dimensions. The surface is broken, but on all sides are to be found large deposits of the almost perfect process of the refrigerator, compact, pure, lasting and perfect in every respect. Our informants, Mr. Bony Baker and William Cheek, vouch for the truth of this article, and say that this cave is the finest refrigerator in the world; that the people for miles around the cave go there for their ice during the summer. Mr. Cheek says on July 4, 1889, he went there and explored the cave, took out a lump of ice about what he could conveniently carry—and wrapped it in a bud blanket, drove for a day and a half to reach Somerset, and then his lump of ice weighed fifty pounds, thus showing its compactness and endurance of heat.—Burkessville (Ky.) Herald.

## A DIABOLICAL WEAPON.

It is Said that It Originated in Japanese Ingenuity.

"I have handled a good many outlandish weapons," said a New Orleans curio dealer, "but here is a little instrument that for pure diabolism beats anything I ever saw in my life. I bought it the other day from a Norwegian sailor, who tells me it was given to him by a Jap at Yokohama—a story that you may take for what it is worth."

As he spoke he opened a show case and took out what seemed to be an ordinary Chinese marking brush, of rather large size. The handle was some ten inches long and the diameter of a lead pencil. By giving it a sharp twist it separated about a half's breadth from the end, after the manner of a sword cane, and attached to the smaller piece was a slender rod with a needle point. The rod was not much bigger than a knitting needle, and with the handle it had the effect of a very small and delicate stiletto.

"I should think that would break if it were used to stab with," remarked a visitor after examining the contrivance.

"Certainly it would," replied the dealer, "and that is where the diabolism of the thing comes in. Look closely at the glass rod and you will see a tiny groove filed around it about two inches from the hilt. Suppose that it was driven into the body of a man, it would be certain to break at the groove and would leave at least three inches of glass buried in his vitals. The puncture would be so small that it would close when the stump was drawn out, and I doubt exceedingly whether a single drop of blood would follow. In other words, the victim could receive his death blow without knowing exactly what had happened to him. He would feel a shock and a pang, but find no wound, and meanwhile the assassin would stick his brush together and go about his business. The same idea might be applied to stylographic pens."

## A Cuckoo Caught in the Act.

Everybody has read in the natural history books how the ungrateful young cuckoo makes room in its foster mother's nest by evicting the rightful occupants, hatched and unhatched. As, however, few people have had the good fortune to see a young cuckoo, it has been rather difficult to understand exactly how the ingrate managed to turn out eggs and squabs. A patient naturalist, John Craig, has now solved the mystery, and in "The Feathered World," there are two photos, taken under his auspices, of a young cuckoo in the very act of murdering a step brother. When the outline of the young cuckoo in the two pictures is once grasped, one can see how well suited for its fell purpose is the position it takes up. Head well down, legs wide apart gripping either side of the nest, wings outstretched to prevent any slipping back sideways, the unfortunate victim will peep on its broad back, the cunning depression in which serves to steady it—the attitude is perfect for accomplishing the final act in the curious tragedy of nature by which a cuckoo is reared at the expense of the family of its foster parents.—London Chronicle.

## Looking for a Square Proposition.

An Australian, coming up on a recent steamer, fell in with two sailors, who led him into many wagers. They were so invariably successful that he became suspicious that they were "fixing" the bets, but each new proposition was so tempting that he could not resist it. At last as they approached the Golden Gate, he counted up the remnants of his roll.

"Gentlemen," he said to them, "I find I have just \$22 in American money left. Now, I will risk it all if you will let me name this last bet. The others were curious, and knowing they could not lose much, consented, and asked what his proposition was."

"It is this," he said; "I'll bet you \$22 that I can yell louder than the ship's steam whistle. Of course, 'I lose,' he added, "but by jingo, I know the whistle can't be fixed."—San Francisco Argonaut.

## Chiropodists in the British Army.

A most important addition to the English army within the last few months are the chiropodists, one member of which craft has been attached to every regiment of foot. At last summer's maneuvers in Salisbury Plain it was found that